

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

New Soya Bean Processing Plant

The Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has recently put into operation a new soya bean mill at Washington, Iowa, which should go a long way in taking care of the expanding soya bean production and demand for feeds in that district.

This new plant consists of a warehouse 40' 0" wide by 150' 0" long, a preparation building 40' 0" wide by 80' 0" long, a 250,000 bu. grain elevator, workshop, scale office, general office and oil extraction unit which is located in the rear of the buildings shown on the photograph. All buildings were constructed of reinforced concrete throughout, and are fire-proof in every respect.

The warehouse and the mixing room of the preparation building are located parallel to the railroad siding while the scale and general office are located on a 20' 0" wide roadway

which passes between these structures and the grain elevator. A 30 ton Fairbanks Truck Scale and Ehrsam Overhead Truck Lift were provided between the scale office and elevator to weigh and dump all incoming truck receipts into a 250 bu. receiving hopper. From this hopper beans are spouted to a short 14 inch screw conveyor and thence conveyed to a 3000 B.P.H. elevator leg. Beans are then elevated and discharged into a turnhead which is operated from the first floor.

From the turnhead beans are either spouted to a 14 inch screw conveyor serving the storage, to the workhouse bins, the carloading spout, the truck loading spout, or the day's run and drier bins in the preparation building. The general idea of this layout was to make it easy for a farmer or trucker to drive in and unload beans and then continue on to any of three loading platforms at the warehouse to get a truck load of feed.

In addition to the truck unloading facilities, a car shed canopy, car puller and car unloading facilities were provided at the railroad siding opposite the preparation building for unloading receipts by car. The car dump sink discharges into a 10 inch screw conveyor which is housed

in a reinforced concrete tunnel running the full length of the preparation building and which connects to the truck dump pit. The 10 inch car receiving conveyor discharges into the 14 inch truck receiving conveyor and from there on the distribution is the same as for truck receiving.

The oil extraction unit is the outdoor solvent type and is located a minimum distance of 60 feet from the railroad track and the plant buildings.

This plant was designed and built by the St. Lawrence Construction Co. with the exception of the oil extraction unit which is the exclusive design of the Honeymead Co.

The J. B. Ehrsam Mfg. Co. furnished all grain handling equipment, with the exception of the car puller which was furnished by the Link Belt Co. Motors, controls and scale were by Fairbanks Morse Co., drier by Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., and elevator buckets by B. T. Weller Co.

Mr. Louis F. Langhurst represented the Honeymead Company in the design and construction of the plant, and Mr. Hugo Lensch is the Resident Manager.



New Soya Bean Processing Plant at Washington, Iowa.

Directory of the Grain Trade

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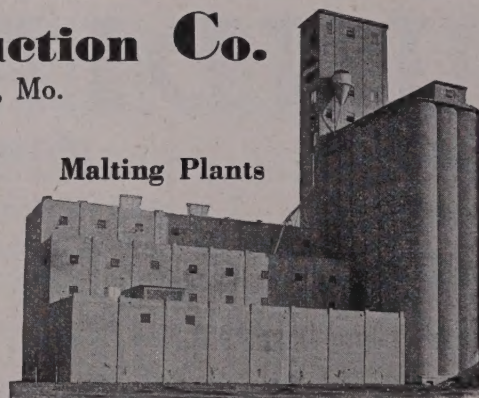
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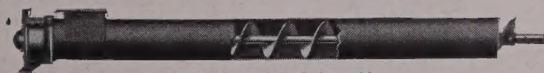
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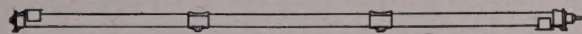
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HELP WANTED—Lady clerk and typist, experienced, in country grain elevator office work in central Michigan. Address 93C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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HELP WANTED—Experienced feed man to manage retail feed store, handling hay, feed, poultry supplies and remedies, seeds, etc. Must understand poultry and dairy problems. Must be aggressive and understand merchandising. State age, experience and reference in first letter. 100—4th Street, Santa Rosa, Calif.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Position as manager in large well-established grain and feed elevator in Illinois. Age 44, married, 4 dependents. 15 years experience as manager of very successful operations. Familiar with buying and selling grain, selling and manufacturing feeds, handling seeds, coal, flour, hardware, stock and poultry, remedies, supplies and general mdse. Address 93C10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I Wenger Series 600 molasses mixer and 15 in. hammermill. Wenger Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kans.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete Barnard-Leas 250 bbl. flour mill; less power; excellent condition. Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—40 Model Ford Truck, Portable Hammer Mill and Power take off. 2 fifth wheels for semi. Joe Denney, LeRoy, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill. 1 60-H.P. slow speed rebuilt International motor. Roskamp Huller Co., 514 Wilson St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—New Steinite moisture tester. Not used. In original carton. Does not meet our requirements. Dewey Beyer, 114 E. 2nd St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 Richardson automatic scale, 1 Hopper scale—400 bu. size, 1 two ton Burton feed mixer, 2 cleaners, 1 molasses mixer. Oberbeck Feed Co., O'Fallon, Ill.

FOR SALE—1—80 ft. center 10x6 all steel grain elevator. 1—No. 2 Western Bear Cat Hammer mill. 1—30 in. Stedman Hammer mill, type A. 1—24 in. Stedman Hammer Mill, type A. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—1 No. 100 B.S. heavy duty Prater pulverizer, V-belt drive to 100 HP. synchronous motor, 400 V., 3 Ph. 60 Cy., including starter and extra parts for mill. Or will sell pulverizer alone. Used only 1 day. Glen-Gery Shale Brick Corp., Wyomissing, Pa.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 inch Gruendler grinder, 75 HP. direct con. motor 220-440 3 Ph. 60 Cy. 3600 RPM. with starter. Complete unit in top shape. 1—75 HP. motor and starter OT. 1800 RPM. 220 3 Ph. 60 Cy. For April delivery, AA-1 shape. Can furnish 24 in. mill for this unit. 1—50 HP. 2200 V. 1200 RPM. 3 Ph. 60 Cy. with starter. Richardson ½ bu. auto hopper grain scale with counter, comp. re-conditioned. Huntley No. 4 Monitor corn scouter and separator. 9x18 Nordyke roll stand, will corrugate rolls, 3—9x30 Nordyke B.B. roll stands. 9x18 Ersham 3 Hl. roll stand comp. re-con. Wood feeder, will corrugate rolls. Ross Machine Works, 23 W. 16th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elevtr. Co., Manito, Ill.

NEW CORN
Perishable
RUSH

IF YOU WANT your Shipments of High Moisture Corn rushed to destination, attach heavy card 8x12 inches to each car door bearing above appeal in red ink. While our stock lasts we will ship you 50 of these cards by Parcel Post Prepaid for \$2.75. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

HAMMER MILL WANTED—Jay Bee-W 4-20 inch 3600 RPM. Any condition. Jones Alfalfa Milling Co., 622 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—15 ton capacity truck scale, one overhead truck lift. Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

WANTED—Good 4 cylinder 25 HP. gasoline motor similar to Wisconsin V.E.4. Also good 6 bu. Richardson Automatic scale. Gillespie Co-op. Farmers Elevator Co., Gillespie, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1 10-bu. Richardson automatic grain scale, type registering with residue beam. 1 3-bu. Richardson mill scale with counters. J. E. Hagan Mill Mch., Jefferson City, Mo.

The Grain & Feed Journals is an interesting paper and I always enjoy reading it.—J. O. Gower—Gower's Elevator, Eureka, Mich.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—20 HP Diesel Type Y engine. Also 300 ft. 1 1/4 in. Manila transmission rope. Both good condition. Sidney Grain Co., Sidney, Ohio.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—U. S. 13 Certified Seed Corn. Lot of 1500 bushels or less graded and treated and put in your bags. Write for particulars. E. H. Woltmann, Avoca, Iowa.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4 1/2 x 7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid.—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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FOR SALE
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Machinery
Seeds

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An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

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Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

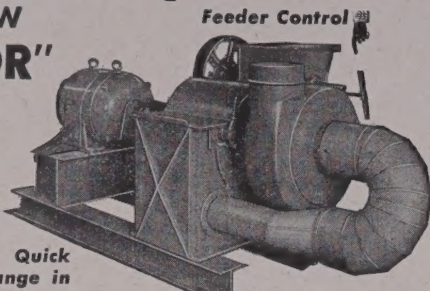
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32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels	Weight (Lbs.)	Bushels
600	18.75	1000	31.25	1400	43.75	1800	56.25
610	18.91	1010	31.41	1410	43.91	1810	56.41
620	19.06	1020	31.56	1420	44.06	1820	56.56
630	19.22	1030	31.72	1430	44.22	1830	56.72
640	19.38	1040	31.88	1440	44.38	1840	56.88
650	19.54	1050	32.04	1450	44.54	1850	57.04
660	19.70	1060	32.20	1460	44.70	1860	57.20
670	19.86	1070	32.36	1470	44.86	1870	57.36
680	20.02	1080	32.52	1480	45.02	1880	57.52
690	20.18	1090	32.68	1490	45.18	1890	57.68
700	20.34	1100	32.84	1500	45.34	1900	57.84
710	20.50	1110	33.00	1510	45.50	1910	58.00
720	20.66	1120	33.16	1520	45.66	1920	58.16
730	20.82	1130	33.32	1530	45.82	1930	58.32
740	20.98	1140	33.48	1540	45.98	1940	58.48
750	21.14	1150	33.64	1550	46.14	1950	58.64
760	21.30	1160	33.80	1560	46.30	1960	58.80
770	21.46	1170	33.96	1570	46.46	1970	58.96
780	21.62	1180	34.12	1580	46.62	1980	59.12
790	21.78	1190	34.28	1590	46.78	1990	59.28
800	21.94	1200	34.44	1600	46.94	2000	59.44
810	22.10	1210	34.60	1610	47.10	2010	59.60
820	22.26	1220	34.76	1620	47.26	2020	59.76
830	22.42	1230	34.92	1630	47.42	2030	59.92
840	22.58	1240	35.08	1640	47.58	2040	60.08
850	22.74	1250	35.24	1650	47.74	2050	60.24
860	22.90	1260	35.40	1660	47.90	2060	60.40
870	23.06	1270	35.56	1670	48.06	2070	60.56
880	23.22	1280	35.72	1680	48.22	2080	60.72
890	23.38	1290	35.88	1690	48.38	2090	60.88
900	23.54	1300	36.04	1700	48.54	2100	61.04
910	23.70	1310	36.20	1710	48.70	2110	61.20
920	23.86	1320	36.36	1720	48.86	2120	61.36
930	24.02	1330	36.52	1730	49.02	2130	61.52
940	24.18	1340	36.68	1740	49.18	2140	61.68
950	24.34	1350	36.84	1750	49.34	2150	61.84
960	24.50	1360	37.00	1760	49.50	2160	62.00
970	24.66	1370	37.16	1770	49.66	2170	62.16
980	24.82	1380	37.32	1780	49.82	2180	62.32
990	24.98	1390	37.48	1790	49.98	2190	62.48
1000	25.14	1400	37.64	1800	50.14	2200	62.64
1010	25.30	1410	37.80	1810	50.30	2210	62.80
1020	25.46	1420	37.96	1820	50.46	2220	62.96
1030	25.62	1430	38.12	1830	50.62	2230	63.12
1040	25.78	1440	38.28	1840	50.78	2240	63.28
1050	25.94	1450	38.44	1850	50.94	2250	63.44
1060	26.10	1460	38.60	1860	51.10	2260	63.60
1070	26.26	1470	38.76	1870	51.26	2270	63.76
1080	26.42	1480	38.92	1880	51.42	2280	63.92
1090	26.58	1490	39.08	1890	51.58	2290	64.08
1100	26.74	1500	39.24	1900	51.74	2300	64.24
1110	26.90	1510	39.40	1910	51.90	2310	64.40
1120	27.06	1520	39.56	1920	52.06	2320	64.56
1130	27.22	1530	39.72	1930	52.22	2330	64.72
1140	27.38	1540	39.88	1940	52.38	2340	64.88
1150	27.54	1550	40.04	1950	52.54	2350	65.04
1160	27.70	1560	40.20	1960	52.70	2360	65.20
1170	27.86	1570	40.36	1970	52.86	2370	65.36
1180	28.02	1580	40.52	1980	53.02	2380	65.52
1190	28.18	1590	40.68	1990	53.18	2390	65.68
1200	28.34	1600	40.84	2000	53.34	2400	65.84
1210	28.50	1610	41.00	2010	53.50	2410	66.00
1220	28.66	1620	41.16	2020	53.66	2420	66.16
1230	28.82	1630	41.32	2030	53.82	2430	66.32
1240	28.98	1640	41.48	2040	53.98	2440	66.48
1250	29.14	1650	41.64	2050	54.14	2450	66.64
1260	29.30	1660	41.80	2060	54.30	2460	66.80
1270	29.46	1670	41.96	2070	54.46	2470	66.96
1280	29.62	1680	42.12	2080	54.62	2480	67.12
1290	29.78	1690	42.28	2090	54.78	2490	67.28
1300	29.94	1700	42.44	2100	54.94	2500	67.44
1310	30.10	1710	42.60	2110	55.10	2510	67.60
1320	30.26	1720	42.76	2120	55.26	2520	67.76
1330	30.42	1730	42.92	2130	55.42	2530	67.92
1340	30.58	1740	43.08	2140	55.58	2540	68.08
1350	30.74	1750	43.24	2150	55.74	2550	68.24
1360	30.90	1760	43.40	2160	55.90	2560	68.40
1370	31.06	1770	43.56	2170	56.06	2570	68.56
1380	31.22	1780	43.72	2180	56.22	2580	68.72
1390	31.38	1790	43.88	2190	56.38	2590	68.88
1400	31.54	1800	44.04	2200	56.54	2600	69.04
1410	31.70	1810	44.20	2210	56.70	2610	69.20
1420	31.86	1820	44.36	2220	56.86	2620	69.36
1430	32.02	1830	44.52	2230	57.02	2630	69.52
1440	32.18	1840	44.68	2240	57.18	2640	69.68
1450	32.34	1850	44.84	2250	57.34	2650	69.84
1460	32.50	1860	45.00	2260	57.50	2660	70.00
1470	32.66	1870	45.16	2270	57.66	2670	70.16
1480	32.82	1880	45.32	2280	57.82	2680	70.32
1490	32.98	1890	45.48	2290	57.98	2690	70.48
1500	33.14	1900	45.64	2300	58.14	2700	70.64
1510	33.30	1910	45.80	2310	58.30	2710	70.80
1520	33.46	1920	45.96	2320	58.46	2720	70.96
1530	33.62	1930	46.12	2330	58.62	2730	71.12
1540	33.78	1940	46.28	2340	58.78	2740	71.28
1550	33.94	1950	46.44	2350	58.94	2750	71.44
1560	34.10	1960	46.60	2360	59.10	2760	71.60
1570	34.26	1970	46.76	2370	59.26	2770	71.76
1580	34.42	1980	46.92	2380	59.42	2780	71.92
1590	34.58	1990	47.08	2390	59.58	2790	72.08
1600	34.74	2000	47.24	2400	59.74	2800	72.24
1610	34.90	2010	47.40	2410	59.90	2810	72.40
1620	35.06	2020	47.56	2420	60.06	2820	72.56
1630	35.22	2030	47.72	2430	60.22	2830	72.72
1640	35.38	2040	47.88	2440	60.38	2840	72.88
1650	35.54	2050	48.04	2450	60.54	2850	73.04
1660	35.70	2060	48.20	2460	60.70	2860	73.20
1670	35.86	2070	48.36	2470	60.86	2870	73.36
1680	36.02	2080	48.52	2480	61.02	2880	73.52
1690	36.18	2090	48.68	2490	61.18	2890	73.68
1700	36.34	2100	48.84	2500	61.34	2900	73.84
1710	36.50	2110	49.00	2510	61.50	2910	74.00
1720	36.66	2120	49.16	2520	61.66	2920	74.16
1730	36.82	2130	49.32	2530	61.82	2930	74.32
1740	36.98	2140	49.48	2540	61.98	2940	74.48
1750	37.14	2150	49.64	2550	62.14	2950	74.64
1760	37.30	2160	49.80	2560	62.30	2960	74.80
1770	37.46	2170	49.96	2570	62.46	2970	74.96
1780	37.62	2180	50.12	2580	62.62	2980	75.12
1790	37.78	2190	50.28	2590	62.78	2990	75.28
1800	37.94	2200	50.44	2600	62.94	3000	75.44
1810	38.10	2210	50.60	2610	63.10		
1820	38.26	2220	50.76	2620	63.26		
183							

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"SUPERIOR"****High Speed
FEED
GRINDER**

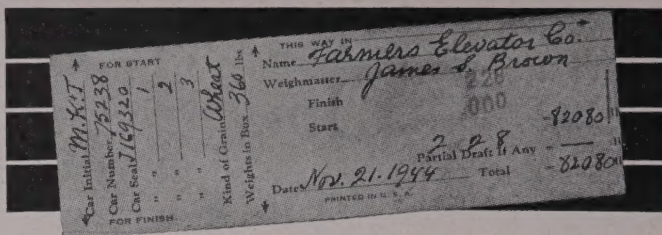
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Grinder with the Quick
Change SCREENS (change in
15 seconds).



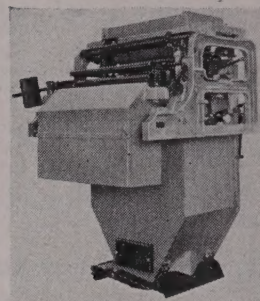
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Send for Bulletin 1219-G for further data. Or write us about your weighing needs and we will make recommendations.

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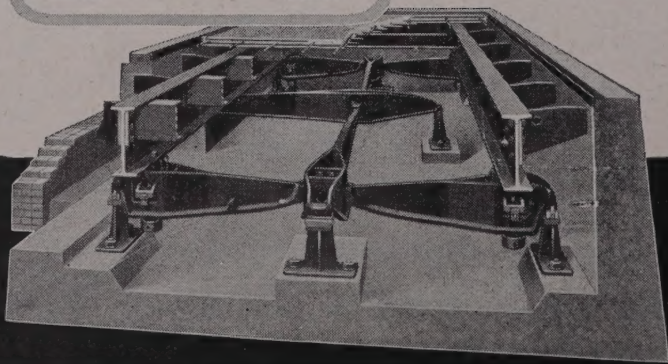
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**Scales**

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., JANUARY 24, 1945

SO MANY changes in elevator owners and managers recently even our list department is dizzy most of the time.

IF ANY dealer in rye grain can explain the cause of the rapid vacillations, then he should enlighten the many dealers who are mystified by the rapid changes.

TWO MAN-LIFT accidents are reported in this number, one a twelve year old Kansas boy trying out the man-lift as a playground and now he is no more. The other man-lift accident was due to improper instruction in the operation of the labor-saving device.

MORE CHANGES are being reported in our News Columns than for years, due probably to the difficulties encountered in getting efficient help and, too, the endrayment of elevator managers. Several firms have closed their elevators recently and given up. Between the many confusing regulations of the different bureaus and lack of efficient helpers, the owners simply throw up their hands.

MIDNIGHT intruders continue to find it profitable to search isolated elevators long winter nights. While our reports are fewer than usual of burglars visiting elevator offices, some of the marauders carry away a rich prize. The closing of country town banks has made it necessary for many elevator operators to carry more cash in the office than ever before. Naturally the thieves take advantage of this emergency.

FOOD GOALS that call for an increase of 3 per cent over last year in the planted acreage do not square with the declaration by the Selective Service Administration that it would draft 180,000 men off the farms by July 1, just in time to take them from the harvesting. No wise discrimination is exercised. No farmer who grows a vegetable protein such as edible beans should have his manpower reduced.

ENGINEERS and contractors in the grain elevator line are convinced that victory of our armed forces in Europe will be quickly followed by the greatest elevator building campaign ever experienced. Those who have their plans carefully drawn in advance and stand ready to make their needed improvements will be in position to get prompt action when the European struggle closes.

INEXPERIENCED HELPERS are meeting with more and more unfortunate accidents which calls for more determined effort on the part of employers to warn workers against the dangers of the grain elevator. Recently a fire in the cupola of an elevator at Monango, North Dakota, was extinguished by the local fire fighters, but, sad to relate, after the flames had been extinguished, two heavy-weights boarded a man-lift adjusted to carry one man which resulted in the men and the platform dropping to the first floor and pulling the weights up over the top pulley and dropping them onto the men at the bottom, killing one and badly injuring another. Most man-lifts are adjusted for a single passenger. Overloading is dangerous.

THE VALUE of organization in the grain trade never was more clearly demonstrated than in the area of production proceeding. The Wage and Hour Division needed data, asked for it; and GOT it, from the organized grain trade that filled out questionnaires, even as to details that do not fit in with the geographic ideas of Congress. The Wage and Hour Division may be making a mountain out of a mole hill in exaggerating the task of defining area of production. Population of the town in which the elevator is located can not rule out an elevator receiving grain directly from farms within a reasonable distance. The elevator, obviously, does not get its business or its grain from the townsmen, however numerous they may be.

WHITE CORN continues to command an attractive premium in most grain centers and doubtless will continue to sell at a price much higher than yellow corn until all growers recognize the advantage of planting more acres with white corn and with a hybrid white corn "in hope of realizing a large yield." Country merchants who supply field seeds for their farmer patrons should canvass their trade for those in need of white corn seed. Its planting should prove most profitable.

TWO FIRES reported in this number are credited to overheated stoves. Filling the coal stove with an overload of fuel and leaving it to its own fate has resulted in more destructive fires than there is any excuse for. The office stove needs careful watching especially after it is filled with fuel. It is much safer to feed only enough coal to keep the stove running until operator is sure to stand by and watch his property against overheating and explosion of a filled magazine.

WHILE THE overcrowded condition of the passenger trains and the hotels may prevent the holding of any more trade conventions after February first, the war news coming in from Europe seems to preclude the continuation of fighting in Europe very long. While most of the conventions have been addressed by representatives of the Washington bureaus, doubtless a more persistent effort will be made to keep the rank and file of the trade informed as to exactly what is wanted.

THE WESTERN railroad anti-trust suit is a gratuitous intrusion by the Department of Justice into a field entirely within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Congress has enacted elaborate laws to guide the Commission and the railroads, especially with regard to freight rates. It is ridiculous to charge that the Commission has placed its approval on rates that violate the anti-trust act. The Attorney-General should drop his suit. His record in the Millers National trust case, which he lost, and in several others, is not such as to inspire confidence in his legal acumen.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS dealers in corn continue to complain that the high percentage of moisture still forbids the cribbing of most corn except in narrow well-ventilated cribs. Elevator operators who are the fortunate possessors of a modern dryer will doubtless continue to reap a rich harvest from the intelligent operation of their equipment. If dryers are to be operated profitably, operators must keep close tab on the percentage of shrinkage. All buyers are discriminating against excessive moisture because of the difficulty of salvaging the real corn in every car purchased. Few feeders are willing to pay as much for water as for corn so carefully test every load offered.

THE USE of carbon bisulphide for fumigating grain for grain-destroying insects must be guarded most vigilantly because exposure of the gas fumes to either a spark or flame is sure to result in a powerful explosion.

KANSAS FEED grinders are disgruntled with state law which requires the attaching of a tax tag to every bag or package, so a bill has been drafted to enable feed manufacturers to pay the feed tax monthly and without wasting any time or material in tagging each bag. All of these burdensome regulations and assessments serve principally to increase the cost of supplying feed to consumers.

GRAIN DEALERS, it is true, have never presented to the Congress a plan under which the Government can assist those businessmen who are engaged in farming. For they are businessmen, just the same as the grocer, butcher and hardware dealer. The proper province of the grain dealer is to handle the grain after the grower has produced it. Just as a leading packer recently declared that the government subsidy to the stock-raiser should be paid to him directly without dragging the packer into the transaction, so should the government divorce itself from all commercial operations in subsidizing the farmer. If Congress desires to pay the farmer for producing, let it do so directly and not thru support prices that involve the purchase of grain by a corporation originally intended to be only a loan agency.

Accounts Receivable and Inventories

IN THE early days of the grain shipping business, most country buyers' offices were decorated with large signs stipulating "Cash Paid for Grain." With the taking on of side-lines to better occupy the time and labor of all members of the force, country elevator operators have fallen into the bad habit of extending unlimited credit to Tom, Dick and Harry. Notwithstanding the federal government has appealed to every merchant to reduce his credit lines and collect all slow accounts before extending any more credit to the slow debtors, the books of many are loaded with old accounts.

The empty shelves of many retail establishments not only are a favorable testimonial to the now common practice of reducing inventories of slow-moving merchandise, but support the prevailing conviction of many buyers that the end of the European conflict will be quickly followed by the retirement of the U. S. Government from the markets and a general decline in prices. While this conviction may not be supported by the future trends of the market, it would seem wise for every merchant to reduce his accounts receivable as well as his inventories.

Traffic Congestion Hits Grain Shippers

Guided by the Office of Defense Transportation and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the grain shippers of the country have been promoting car efficiency by heavier loading, by speedier loading and unloading.

This patriotic co-operation by shippers of grain and other commodities has been of substantial aid to our war effort; but the saving in the use of cars has been unequal to the load imposed by war traffic.

Deep snows and extreme cold have delayed the movement of cars in the eastern states and their return to the west for loads.

The railroad companies have been hampered in the acquisition of needed new equipment by denial of priorities. They are handling 20 per cent more traffic with less equipment. In 1926 the Class I railroads owned 2,348,679 freight cars, in 1943 only 1,745,495. In 1926 they had 1,779,275 employees, in 1943 only 1,270,687.

In 18 months more than 80,000,000 tons of Army freight and express shipments were moved on the American railroads.

Grain shippers are not monopolizing an undue proportion of the box cars available. A year ago the grain and milling industry loaded 53,426 cars with grain and grain products during the week of Dec. 11. In 1944, during the week ending Dec. 16, they loaded only 44,678 cars, altho they had the grain and feed on hand for loading. Today elevators in the Corn Belt are bursting with corn that cannot be moved for want of cars.

This condition must be ascribed to poor management at Washington, in depriving the carriers of needed increases in equipment and manpower.

Embargoes are serving a useful purpose in preventing loads getting on the rails with no prospect of movement to destination. Grain shippers with long memories will recall times when traffic congestion delayed arrival of cars weeks after the draft and B/L reached the buyer or grain receiver, thus piling up excessive interest charges. It is wiser to hold the grain at point of origin until the outlet is assured. If terminal market buyers will not make a good offer for deferred shipment, use the futures market to hedge when the spot grain must be held.

EVERY ELEVATOR operator knows full well that the frequent discovery of fire in cupola of elevators which have been overworked proves conclusively that the oiler neglected to lubricate some of the bearings in the top story. More vigilance in the oiling and care of all bearings would greatly reduce the number of fires and the fire loss, as well as the cost of fire insurance.

Calendars Received

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.'s wall calendar leaves nothing to be desired as to size.

LINK-BELT CO. calendar is a pleasing pictorial for the office wall, inspiring to those interested in moving materials.

LACTO-VEE PRODUCTS CO., Dayton, O., sends a desk calendar in green and gold that will find a warm welcome in any office.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. Co. gives three months on each page of its wall calendar and a picture reflecting progress in electricity.

GRAIN INSURANCE & GUARANTEE CO., Winnipeg, Man., adds to each page of its calendar a slogan such as "Pull the Main Switch When Closing."

GEIGER & GRAHAM GRAIN CO., St. Joseph, Mo., reproduces in color photography the painting of a beautiful woman by Victor Tchetchet entitled "Salute to Victory," on their wall calendar.

President Elect St. Joseph Exchange

A. B. Plummer, grain buyer for The Quaker Oats Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., was recently elected president of the Saint Joseph Grain Exchange for the 1945 term; he succeeds C. D. Kieber, local manager of Stratton Grain Co.

Mr. Plummer has been in the grain department of The Quaker Oats Co. at St. Joseph since 1939, having succeeded C. L. Scholl as head of that department. He started in the grain business in 1926, with Roy M. Faith Grain Co., Salina, Kan. Later with Western Star Mills, Salina, two years, and Goerz Flour Mills at Newton for five years, and following that, Chief Grain Inspector for the Kansas State Grain Inspection and Weighing Department.



A. B. Plummer, Pres.-Elect.,
St. Joseph Grain Exchange

O. P. A. Enforcement

VINELAND, N. J.—The Co-operative G.L.F. Service is defendant in a suit for treble damages of \$36,628 brought by the O.P.A. for sales of feed above ceiling prices.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—The Eastern Grain Growers is alleged to have sold feed above ceiling prices, for which offense the O.P.A. asks \$64,716 in treble damages.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Julian Lentin Lumber Co. was fined \$45,665 in the federal court for having violated ceiling prices in the sale of pine lumber for construction of export boxes.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Besides General Mills, Inc., and W. J. Jennison Co., named in last number, the O.P.A. brought suit Jan. 11 against the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., for \$6,894; Capital Flour Mills, Inc., for \$13,960; Atkinson Milling Co., for \$3,075; Russell-Miller Milling Co., for \$19,383, and Standard Milling Co., for alleged violation of the ceiling prices by shipments of feed from Minneapolis to buyers in the Kansas City price area, the buyer paying the freight. The charge is based on the fact that sellers retained title during transportation.

Soybean Inspections Decrease

Receipts of soybeans inspected in December decreased seasonably to 3,898 cars compared with 17,111 cars in November and 32,163 cars in October, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration. The December inspections brought the total for the first three months of the season to 53,172 cars compared with 58,422 cars for the same months of 1943.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in December continued good, with 84 per cent grading No. 2 or better compared with 85 per cent in November and 87 per cent in October.

Inspections of soybeans in December included the equivalent of 188 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 41 cars. Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, December 1944, in carlots:—

Class	— Grade —				Sam- ple	Total Decem- ber 1944
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow ...	1,862	1,393	399	114	73	3,841
Green	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brown	3	4	—	1	2	10
Black	3	3	1	2	1	10
Mixed	3	16	14	4	—	37
Total cars.	1,871	1,416	414	121	76	3,898

Further Impediments to Marketing System, Remote

The annual meeting of the members of the Chicago Board of Trade was held Jan. 15, at which time Mr. Harry C. Schaack, recently re-elected president of the Board, officially took office for another year. Reports of the various committees were submitted.

In addition to giving an account of his stewardship for the latter half of 1944, Mr. Schaack, in speaking of the future, said: "What it holds for the grain industry is problematic. There can be no relaxation in our watchfulness. We must be ever vigilant to protect the interests of the vast number of the nation's growers who use the facilities of our institution for the marketing of their crops.

"There is no guaranty against further restrictive legislation by Congress, nor directives made possible by legislation already upon the statute books. If we could feel confident that the knowledge gained thru the experiences of the past several years is accepted at its face value by those in authority, then we might say that the likelihood of further restrictive legislation is quite remote. Unfortunately, we have no such guaranty, but of this we are certain, that further impediments to our marketing system thru legislation might easily destroy it."

Grain Retailer Defined

The definitions of "store" and "retailer" applying to sales of grain have been revised, the Office of Price Administration said Jan. 19. These definitions will allow sellers who customarily sold sacked or packaged grain at retail but who have been prohibited from making such sales by previous definitions, to continue retail grain sales.

The revised definitions in this action, effective Jan. 23, allow a person who operates a general business of which the retailing of grain is a part, to add \$4 a ton retail markup if the grain is received in his place of business in sacks or other containers and resold in sacks to a feeder.

However, a seller is not allowed to add this retail markup when he sells grain to persons other than feeders or if he received the grain in bulk and packaged it himself. Retail markups are listed for such sales in other regulations (see oats, barley and corn regulations).

Today's action will clarify the meaning of the term "retailer" as used in the regulation covering sales of grain by retailers and allow sellers of grain to operate on a more normal basis, O.P.A. said.

By this action, ear corn and snapped corn have been included in the definition of bushel. (Amendment No. 1 to Supplement No. 1 to Food Products Regulation No. 2—Sales of Grain by Retailers—effective Jan. 23.)

Flaxseed Subsidy \$5 an Acre

The W.F.A. announced Jan. 15 that the A.A.A. would pay \$5 per acre to farmers for each acre planted to flaxseed up to the acreage set as the farm goal, by the county A.A.A. committees.

Payments will not be made on any flaxseed acreage which county committees determine is not adapted to the crop or which is not tended in a workmanlike manner.

The 1945 goal is 64 per cent greater than the 1944 indicated acreage but only 79 per cent of the large 1943 acreage and 106 per cent of the 1942 acreage. Farmers planted large acreages to flax in 1942 and 1943 in response to the government's appeal.

Area of Production Hearings

Area of production for the fruit industry was the subject of a hearing by the Wage and Hour Division at New York; and remarks by the government officials threw some light on their gropings for guidance.

The Supreme Court has ordered them to revamp their definition in accordance with the law, to adhere to a geographic delimitation, omitting reference to number of employees.

Ray B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, attended the New York hearings, and states that:

"The hearings, and other conversations there, indicated that the different definitions might be considered for different crops; that is, an Area of Production for country grain elevators might need to be different than the Area for a vegetable packing plant. The Wage and Hour people indicated consistent opposition to any definition that would include within the area any employees in fairly large cities; and of course their idea of fairly large is evidenced by their proposal of city population limited to 2,500.

"Some questions from Wage-Hour people, asked of different witnesses, may have been significant because of their repetition. (1) Whether labor in plants was local or transient labor; (2) does labor come from nearby farms, or from the local town, or from outside the area; (3) whether a 'price pressure' is more quickly reflected in labor rates, or prices to producers; (4) has the present time been one of advancing costs to the employer; and when the 'yes' answer came, then a question as to profits under present conditions; (5) what definition would you propose in place of those suggested by the Administration?"

Asks Insurance Companies to Make Good on Bonds

BY AWW

Louisville, Ky.—Suits were brought in the Federal District Court at Louisville, Dec. 13, by the Government against the New York Casualty Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., and the Queen Insurance Co. of America, as an outgrowth of the bankruptcy of the Bowling Green Milling Co., Bowling Green, Ky., a concern which in 1938 entered into a grain storage contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The suit charged that the company operating as a public warehouse for grain converted a considerable amount of grain on storage at the plant to its own use.

It is charged that in September 1940 the milling company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and that there was insufficient wheat on hand, under storage contracts, to satisfy holders of warehouse receipts issued against such grain, and that the insurance companies are liable on the bonds they wrote. The value of the loans secured by warehouse receipts on the date of adjudication was given at \$22,101.79. The suit contends that the Government obtained \$12,574.40 as its prorata share of the sale of such grain as remained in the warehouses.

It is asking the bonding companies to kick in with \$19,305.

Co-Ops Given More Freedom by O. P. A.

The provision in the grain regulation limiting markups by a merchandiser having an agreement to pay his supplier a rebate (section 2.4 of food price regulation 2), has been revoked by OPA.

At the same time, OPA revoked the provision included in section 2.5 of the regulation that required that a seller much have been engaged in the selling of grain before Jan. 1, 1943, to be entitled to the so-called "integrated business" markup. This amendment, effective Jan. 22, was necessary because it has been claimed that section 2.4 conflicts with the provisions in supplementary order 84 (which covers the payment of patronage dividends by marketing co-operative associations) by interfering with the organization and growth of co-operatives.

In order to be "generally fair and equitable" to the farmer co-operatives and to all other segments of the industry, it was necessary to delete section 2.4, OPA said. This section provided that no person could include in his maximum price a merchandising markup on the sale of any grain purchased from a supplier with whom he had an agreement to pay or actually paid any rebate, dividend or share of his profit, except in cases when and to the extent that such arrangement had been in effect continuously since Jan. 1, 1943.

A QUARANTINE against shipment to Washington state of barberries and mahonias carriers of black rust went into effect Dec. 26.

CANADIAN mills ground 10,258,495 bus. of wheat during November, against 9,606,905 bus. in November, 1943, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For four months ending November the grind was 37,027,981, against 36,243,208 bus. during the like months of 1943.

EFFECTIVE Jan. 24 and expiring Jan. 28 the Ass'n of American Railroads modified embargo No. 37 to read as follows: "All shipments of bulk grains, including soybeans, originating in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and that part of the state of Illinois lying south and east of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway, Chicago Heights to Joliet, and the Alton Railroad, Joliet to but not including, the St. Louis, East St. Louis switching district, when consigned, reconsigned, or intended for destinations east of a line extending through, but not including Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati."

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Obtaining Price Regulations?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are just a little country elevator, we are trying to stay in line with these Government rulings but we are not sure we are doing that very thing.

We would like to know just where we can obtain all the information necessary to figure costs and retail prices on feeds, grain and seed.—Mayer Grain Co., Carl J. Schenkie, Mgr., Roann, Ind.

Ans.: The nearest office of the Office of Price Administration will supply copies of maximum price regulations and the interpretations thereunder, on application. For Roann, Ind., the nearest office is probably the one at 429 N. Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Also Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., keeps his members posted on all price regulations and interpretations by timely bulletins.

Plan of Cob House?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are contemplating the construction of a cob-house for the convenience of our farmers and feeders, who have a great number of uses for cobs. We wish to make a fireproof structure and locate same as a separate unit on the east side of our elevator. We desire to make the cob house with as much storage capacity as practical with a hopper bottom and elevated so that trucks and wagons can drive under for quick loading. It is possible that we will want to grind cobs and load them for shipment if circumstances warrant.—Pleasant Plains Farmers Elevator Co., Pleasant Plains, Ill., Leo M. Reiser, mgr.

Ans.: We have not published any illustrated descriptions of new cob houses in recent numbers of Journal but our conviction is that it is far easier to dispose of cobs to farmers if after dumping a load of cobs they can drive under cob house to get a full load without shoveling. You may find some helpful suggestions in a leaflet published by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

One great objection to having cobs stored at ground level is that neighbors in search for fuel often leave cob house doors open which invites cigarettes from passing loafers. A number of cob houses have been set on fire because of door being left open.

Most of our write-ups of houses designed to relieve handlers of corn of their responsibility has been in the form of elevator descriptions of cob burners. So many elevators have been

burned as the direct result of cob houses with open doors that fire insurance companies insist on doors being locked all the time.

Washington News

THE C.C.C. paid duty on 10,500 tons of Argentine peanuts imported by commercial buyers at Memphis, Tenn.

A BILL excluding wheat fed on farms from quota adjustments by the A.A.A. has been introduced by Rep. Hope of Kansas as H.R. 49.

THE C.C.C. bought 5,923,000 bus. Canadian wheat from July to December, inclusive, compared with 63,049,000 bus. in the preceding year.

THE C.C.C. has listed 126 counties in which its 50,000,000-bu. corn purchase program will be conducted. Most of them are in Iowa and Illinois.

THE national wheat goal has been set for 1945 at 67,731,000 acres compared with 65,454,000 planted in 1944; corn, 99,009,000, against 98,722,000.

FOR the Department of Agriculture, including the W.F.A., the President in his budget message asked \$512,000,000 for the 1945-46 fiscal year.

THE PINTO BEAN support price has been increased by the W.F.A. for grade 1 from \$5.40 to \$5.75 per 100 pounds; for grade 2 from \$5.25 to \$5.60 per 100 pounds. The prices apply to beans cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. car at country shipping points.

NEARLY 200 growers and crushers of peanuts attended a conference Jan. 15 with the C.C.C. Vice Pres. Carl C. Farrington said there may be changes in grading procedure and methods of allocating the crop, but that the "burden of proof of any need for other changes" must come from the industry.

SINCE winter wheat to be harvested in 1945 is already planted, only spring seedings of wheat can be covered for 1945. Insurance will be offered for the 1946 winter wheat crop. Trial insurance of corn and tobacco is permitted in 1945 and not more than three additional crops can be added each year. Trial insurance for each crop is limited to 20 counties and for a period of three years.

FOOD and feed deliveries on lend-lease were 7,272,000,000 pounds in 1944, against 11,488,000,000 pounds in 1943, the W.F.A. reported. Grains and cereals amounted to 1,324,000,000 pounds.

FLOUR SUBSIDY payments by the Defense Supplies Corp. from the inception of the program to the end of 1944 totaled \$86,100,000 according to a report issued by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. Total expenditures on all food subsidies so far paid have amounted to more than \$1,000,000,000, the summary showed.

Coming Conventions

Jan. 24. Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Shirley Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 24, 25. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n Elects Officers

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting Jan. 15 at University Farm, electing the following officers: Pres., Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye; 1st vice pres., Charles V. Simpson, Waterville; 2nd vice pres., Theodore M. Thompson, Fergus Falls; sec'y, Ralph Crim, University Farm; treas., M. W. Taarud, University Farm; directors, Nuel Olson, Cottonwood; Conrad Niefeld, Melrose; ex-officio directors, H. K. Hayes and Andrew Boss, University Farm.

Premier seed grower honors went to Carl H. Erickson, Oslo; Theodore Hegseth, Fergus Falls; Geo. Rauenhorst, Olivia, and Donald A. Willette, Delavan.

The annual banquet was given in Minneapolis Thursday night.

Freight Train Wrecks Elevator

A locomotive engine and 9 cars of a freight train on the Vandalia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad were derailed and piled against the side of the grain elevator at New Market, Ind., operated by Alonzo C. Layne and Robert Thompson as the Layne & Thompson Grain Co.

Mr. Layne had a narrow escape, as he had just stepped thru the door into the office before the train fell against the office. No one was injured. The house contained 8,000 bus. of corn, oats and wheat.

The accident occurred Dec. 14 and Mr. Layne hopes to have the plant in operation again by Feb. 15, having employed an experienced builder to make repairs.



Derailed Train and Wreckage in Elevator of Layne & Thompson Grain Co., at New Market, Ind.

Hoosiers Hold 44th Annual

The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its 44th annual convention at the Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Jan. 22 and 23, with over 600 dealers in attendance.

The capacity crowd attending all sessions was well repaid with an excellent program of speakers and an earnest discussion of the many problems puzzling the trade.

PRESIDENT H. E. MILLER, Greencastle, presided at the opening session Monday morning and delivered his annual address, as follows:

Less Bickering and More Work Needed

As we open this 44th Annual Convention of the Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, let us pause and take stock of the conditions confronting us. To the novice, it would seem that the exigency of the war would weld all patriotic people into one harmonious body inspired and activated by the common desire of quickly and successfully ending this horrible conflict. But, instead, we are surrounded by quarrelling and confusion. It is very evident that this disunity is needlessly increasing casualties; prolonging the war and will hamper the solution of the problems of reconstruction that will follow.

SOME JUSTIFICATION exists for attributing this chaotic condition to the lack of able co-ordinated leadership; but, if criticism of political leadership could have won the war, it would have been over by last Nov. 6th. Serious reflection leads to the conclusion that we can expect this life or death struggle to continue, so long as we as citizens are so concerned about preserving our rights that we neglect to discharge our responsibilities; so long as industry sacrifices services for profit; so long as labor halts war production to gain special privileges; and so long as politicians high and low think only in terms of power and perpetuation in office.

At a recent meeting held by the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Governor of our State, the Republican and Democratic leaders of our legislature, representatives of A. F. of L. and C.I.O., Industrialists, Farm Leaders, Merchants, and Professional men sat down, discussed their mutual problems and broke bread together. When meetings such as that become common all over our Nation, then, disunity will cease; the war soon will be won; and, again America will be the Land of Opportunity.

We are all Americans; manufacturers, laborers, farmers, merchants, politicians et cetera. Sons and loved ones of all are fighting and dying side by side. Why can't we on the home front emulate their example, plan, work and sacrifice together.

Now is the time for clear constructive thinking, unified action and personal sacrifice. This is no time for the satisfaction of personal ambitions nor for shallow bickering. Let's fight, not gripe!

AS TO THE FUTURE of our industry, I can make no forecast of encouragement for the timid or for the unprepared. In the last 26 years, during which I have been associated with this industry, the outstanding trends that have developed are the gradual reduction in gross margins of profits and the increase in strong and able competition. I firmly believe that these trends will continue. Gross profit margins which we now consider to be the absolute minimum necessary to produce a fair net return, ever will be further reduced. (I don't think the margin on Cracked Corn ever will be less than that now established by the OPA.) We are entering a period of the most competitive merchandising that our industry has ever experienced. The sellers' market of the last

three years, soon will be only a memory for the feed merchant.

I repeat that there is nothing in the crystal ball that holds any promise for the future of that type of merchant who is an advocate of "The way that dad did it, is good enough for me." The dad which they refer to probably handled \$1.00 wheat on-a 10c margin; paid no tax but a small property tax; and employed loyal help for 20c per hour.

We cannot depend too heavily on our years of experience in business to carry us thru this highly competitive period. In fact, such experience may prove to be a handicap, if it lulls us into a complacency that restrains or limits our preparation for the difficult challenges that are inevitable.

IN THIS NEW ERA as in the old, some will succeed; others, of course will fail. But, it will be easier to fail and harder to succeed. Isn't that what red-blooded Americans desire? Who, in this group, is afraid of new problems? Who is afraid of change? All that we ask, and justly demand in this game of business, is that every player be given an equal chance and opportunity and that the government serve as an impartial referee and not act as the sponsor or coach of any special group.

We and all others engaged in private business should become as diligent and aggressive in presenting our just cause to our President and Congressmen as organized pressure groups are in demanding special privileges. If we do this consistently, and constantly remind our political representatives that they are our employees, too, I am positive that most inequities will be erased and that our government will be returned to its normal and proper functions.

When that occurs, the grain and feed industry will offer excellent opportunities to the individual who has the talent and is willing to devote himself to the hard work that is necessary to achieve success in any worth while enterprise.

As I conclude my service as the nominal head of your organization, I wish to sincerely thank you for the co-operation that you have given to me and the other officers and for your unselfish suggestions and assistance in formulating a constructive program.

It is my departing prayer that this association never can be justly accused of failing to make its full and whole hearted contribution to the successful prosecution of this devastating war and that its members individually and collectively will continue to work and strive for those principles and ideals which contribute to the happiness and welfare of all.

SECRETARY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, read his annual report as follows:

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

It is a pleasure and a privilege to submit to the membership of this splendid Association today my sixteenth annual report as your Secretary. This is the 44th annual convention of your organization. It has a wonderful history back of it, and it has served the interests of the grain and feed industries well during these many years.

Twenty-three men, prominent in the country elevator business, have served as your President in years gone by. It seems a remarkable fact that of these twenty-three ex-Presidents there are eighteen living today. Ten are still active in the grain business. We can all look back with justifiable pride to the accomplishments of this Association, under the guidance of these splendid men, who gave untiringly of their time and money to serve you faithfully, and profitably.

We owe our deepest gratitude to the individual who was probably more responsible than anyone else in bringing this organization into being, and I refer to Mr. Charles S. Clark of Chicago, publisher of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. Our Association is only one of several other state grain associations that owes its existence to his far-seeing vision, and active participation in organization work of the country grain elevators in the larger grain producing States.

THE WORK in the Secretary's office these

past twelve months has been particularly strenuous. We have been unable to obtain additional full or part time stenographic office help, because of the demands of the many defense plants located in this City. This accounts for our inability to send out as many bulletins this year as is customary, and sometimes a short delay in giving your correspondence the prompt attention it rightfully deserves. We fully realize the difficulties that you members are experiencing in your offices and plants with a very severe manpower shortage. We have all had a big job on our hands this past year and we have given our best efforts in trying to get it done. The end is not in sight but we still carry on to the best of our ability until this global war has been won by the Allied Nations.

VICE PRES. E. E. ALLISON and your Secretary attended a meeting in Chicago with the Country Elevator Committee of the National Ass'n and representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to discuss plans for the handling of the 1944 soybean crop. On April 25th, these men representing your Association, together with representatives from the grain dealers of Ohio, again went to Washington to confer with Commodity Credit Corporation and asked for an increase in the soybean handling charges allowed country elevators. We were later notified that no change would be made this year. This is the third year we have been down at Washington fighting for a fair and reasonable handling charge for our members. It is with some satisfaction to know that largely through our persistent efforts, the handling charge has been increased from 3c per bushel up to the present 5c per bushel allowance. This amount is still insufficient for Indiana and Ohio dealers who have higher operating costs and a smaller volume of soybeans to handle, than in some of the other larger soybean producing States.

GRAIN GRADING SCHOOL: During the month of May, with the able assistance of Professor F. E. Robbins of the School of Agronomy of Purdue University, your Association provided one-day Grain Grading Schools at Peru and Lafayette. Both were well attended.

DUE TO RESTRICTIONS of gasoline and tires, travel by your Secretary in calling on the membership continues to be limited to a minimum. He did attend four large grain group meetings in northern Indiana, and participated in their programs. Early last year he was selected as a member of the Indiana Protein Meal Advisory Committee, as representing the retail feed dealers. This Committee was composed of representatives of the State AAA, poultrymen, dairymen, feeders, large and small feed manufacturers, State Agricultural College, State Chemist Office and the retail feed dealers.

This group met at their own time and expense each month, or more frequently, and were charged with the equitable distribution of all protein meals allotted to Indiana from the 20% set-aside protein meals of the processors, as authorized by the War Food Administration. This Committee worked most harmoniously at all times, and it endeavored to relieve the distressed situation of the feed interests and the feeders, to the best of its ability with the lim-



Pres.-Elect Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Ind.

ited amount of soybean and linseed meals made available to it for disposition. In recent months it has also been responsible for distributing Government feed wheat allotted to Indiana. Much credit is due the members of this Committee for a difficult job assigned them, and they feel their efforts aided materially in helping relieve in part, the severe shortage of protein meals required by the livestock feeders.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT on June 4, 1944 gave a decision in a western fruit processor case which held that the area of production could not be defined in terms of the number of employees in an establishment. The definition previously determined by the Administrator was made null and void. The Court suggested general principles for the drafting of a new definition, and directed the Administrator to proceed at once to collect evidence from industries affected under the Act, and to establish a new definition.

On Sept. 9th, I represented your Association at an informal conference of the Wage-Hour Division and grain interests held in Chicago. Similar conferences followed at Minneapolis and two other places in the far west. Last Thursday I received word from the U. S. Department of Labor that a formal hearing by the Division will begin on Feb. 13th, in New York City, at which time the grain, seed, edible beans and peas interests will present their testimony in support of, or objection to, the "area of production" definition now offered by the Administrator.

Your Association and others throughout the country are now seeking necessary information from the country elevators, preparatory to presenting testimony and briefs at the hearing next month. Independent, and farmer and co-operative elevator interests are joining together in a united effort in seeking to obtain a fair and workable new definition.

Our National Association is furnishing us legal service and is preparing to handle our case. Its Affiliated State Associations are gathering in the evidence and data to be used. Those of you who have not filled out and mailed in the Questionnaire I recently sent you, please do so quickly. I must have these in by Friday of this week, if they are to be of use in this survey for Indiana.

DEATHS: Since Jan. 1, 1944, we have lost by death a total of 14 members whose names are: J. D. Hull, Shelbyville; Paul Dawson, Coatesville; Edward D. Evans, Indianapolis; Hiram Jones, Stone Bluff; Edward M. Haynes, Portland; Walter C. Garten, Indianapolis; J. C. Phillips, Star City; Bert O. Cook, Mecca; Charles Y. Foster, Carmel; D. L. Prentiss, Union Mills; G. T. Barkus, Lucerne; L. A. Mannell, Toledo; Frank Sellers, Forest, and W. F. Shirley of Blountsville.

There have been an unusually large number of changes in the grain elevator business. Many have been changes in ownership, while quite a few smaller elevators have been discontinued or dismantled. I have tried to keep in close touch with these changes and the listings in our forthcoming 1945 RED BOOK will be corrected accordingly. Doubtless there may be errors in the names of managers, because of the heavy turnover in personnel, many of which I have had no knowledge to date. I ask for your cooperation in bringing these changes to my attention during the coming months, in order that our records may be complete and up-to-date at all times.

IN SPITE OF LOSSES in memberships as a result of deaths, fires, change in ownerships, and abandonment or the closing of elevators for the duration, our present total membership is 724, or a net gain of 23 during the year. Our loyal Boosters have not been idle in securing New Members during the past year, as is evidenced by the fact that 63 members have been added to our roster by the following persons whose names appear on the Honor Roll this year: President H. E. Miller heads the list with 6 applications; D. W. Crutchfield, North Liberty 2; D. L. Gasaway, Oakley 2; B. J. Gibson, Indianapolis 2; Clay Syler, North Manchester 2; O. L. Taylor, Brazil 2; and 1 member each for S. J. Alexander, Crawfordsville; Claude Aucherman, Amboy; W. E. Beck, Shelbyville; G. E. Booth, Chicago; Kermit Cross, Oakville; H. W. Dodge, Indianapolis; Adam Egly, Geneva; W. E. Einspahr, North Hayden; Phillip E. Legge, Uniondale; H. M. Mattix, Frankfort; J. O. Pape, Fowler; K. H. Stump, Syracuse; C. T. Wilson, Sulphur Springs; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; D. B. Wyrick, Indianapolis and Russell Wilson, Rochester. The other 31 were secured by me. Our sincere thanks are extended to you "Go-Getters." More power and even better results to you, and we hope many others, during the coming twelve months. Do not overlook the fact that reliable retail feed dealers are eligible to membership in your Association. Here is a splendid opportunity to secure many new members from this source.

The splendid cooperation I have had this year from you members, President Miller, and the Directors, is greatly appreciated by me, I assure you. Continuing this close relationship in the months to come, we can look forward with courage and confidence to the continued growth and prestige of the Association.

JOHN V. BARNETT, Ass't Research Director, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, discussed state and national legislative trends. Speaking of the nation, he anticipates much agitation on man-power bills, but predicted that there would be no drastic man-power draft.

Taxation, he said, has about reached the maximum, if we are not to destroy purchasing power, and he called attention to tax free enterprise such as co-operatives, which inequality he predicted would be corrected. On social security, he predicted an extension both on coverage and benefits and cautioned that we must be ever vigilant that none of the proposals shall lead to federalization.

Speaking of the state, he discussed several bills pending, including unemployment compensation which he said might be extended to firms with four or more employees. Mr. Barnett stated that he anticipated no new state taxes nor expenditures, and emphasized the duty of every citizen to inform his representative as to his views on pending legislation.

PRESIDENT MILLER appointed the following committees:

RESOLUTIONS: Phillip E. Legge, Uniondale; Harold Gray, Crawfordsville; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; C. H. Bahler, Galveston, and Clarence Peters, Portland.

NOMINATIONS: Carl Wilson, Sulphur Springs; Walter R. Beck, Shelbyville; Victor Stuckey, Berne; L. E. Lake, Colfax, and Alva V. Stout, Fishers.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRESIDENT MILLER presided at the Monday afternoon session.

TREASURER D. G. PHILLIPS, Indianapolis, submitted his treasurer's report, reflecting a healthy financial condition.

E. C. YOUNG, dean of the graduate school, Purdue University, discussed the outlook for farming in the post-war reconstruction period, and concluded that the only final solution of the agricultural problem lies in increased demand. He said if we can bring sufficient order into the world after the war so that people can find jobs at productive work and so they can produce efficiently, the agricultural problem will be a long way towards solution.

RAY B. BOWDEN, Executive V. P. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in an address, "Where Are We Headed," predicted high loan values and high support prices would be continued for several years. There is agitation in Washington for a two-price system supplementing present regulations following the McNary-Haugen idea or an export debenture or an international wheat agreement. Mr. Bowden sees little change in taxes this year.

On war man-power, he said that there is an inclination toward hysteria in Washington, and believed that storage elevators would be classified as critical, and assembling and processing elevators as essential. He reviewed wages and hours regulations and told the dealers of their liability under the retroactive clause, should a new definition of area of production change their status.

Mr. Bowden was enthusiastic about industrial uses for farm products to use future agricultural surpluses and described his recent inspection of a 65,000-gallon alcohol plant.

DR. F. W. QUACKENBUSH, State Chemist and Seed Commissioner, Lafayette, outlined a proposed eight weeks' course at Purdue designed to train men engaged in the elevator and supply business or interested in working in that field, and asked for expressions as to the preferable time of year to hold such classes.

R. D. MacDANIEL, Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, delivered a paper on "Hot Spots in Grain Elevator Maintenance." His address is printed elsewhere in this number.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRESIDENT MILLER presided at the

Tuesday morning session. W. B. Krueck, District Sales Mgr., Allied Mills, Fort Wayne, talked on the future of the feed business. He advised the dealers to modernize their plants to better serve the farmer tomorrow, to attractively display their goods, to call on and educate the farmer on feeding methods. He emphasized the importance of an intelligent loyal personnel, and urged get-together meetings with competitors.

RALPH HARVEY, President, Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n, told of the activities of the Council of Agriculture in the state in furthering agricultural research and asked for the association's continued cooperation and support.

PHILLIP LEGGE, Uniondale, presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Be It Resolved that this Association go on record as favoring encouragement of the expansion of research at Purdue University on new uses for agricultural products and by-products; for improvement of human and animal nutrition and for non-food use. Be it further

Resolved that this Association go on record as endorsing the program of employing discharged Service Men and lend in the encouragement of other employers in our local communities of doing likewise. Be it further

Resolved that the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. actively back the effort to secure the adoption at this session of the Indiana State Legislature, a constitutional amendment which will permanently prevent the diversion of Highway Funds to the general account of the State of Indiana, thus avoiding a higher State Gasoline Tax. Be it further

Resolved that the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn. join with our neighboring states in furnishing financial support and personnel for the purpose of looking after the member's interest in Labor Hearings, in connection with the Administrators recent definition of the Wage-Hour Ruling of the Area of Production. Furthermore we vigorously oppose any type of legislation which is retroactive. Be it further

Resolved that in the event that it is impossible to hold our regular annual or semi-annual conventions that we go on record as supporting regional meetings which would comply with regulations concerning such gatherings. Be it further

Resolved that this Association commend the State Legislature for its efforts in watching its expenditures of Surplus Funds, and further exhort State Senators and Congressmen to commit themselves to support of non-partisan programs with special emphasis on tax-equality. Be it further

Resolved that members of this Association express its appreciation to Fred Sale and his staff in attending to the affairs connected with the office of Secretary.

Resolved, that the Association express its appreciation to the following members: Harold Gray, as Representative of the Class B Retail Feed Advisory Committee of the O.P.A.; Ray Bowden, for his excellent work extended to our Association; Dr. F. W. Quackenbush, E. C. Young and Mr. A. S. Carter, of Purdue University, for their services performed in behalf of our Association.

An O.P.A. ceiling price discussion was conducted with Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville, presiding, and J. Walter Smith, price specialist, Indianapolis, and Eldon Roesler, Milwaukee, answering the many questions put to them by the dealers.

CARL WILSON, Sulphur Springs, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented the following officers who were unanimously elected:

Officers Elected

President, Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville; Vice-President, Max P. Sellers, Forest; Directors, P. E. Legge, Uniondale; H. E. Miller, Greencastle; E. E. Allison, Indianapolis, and R. Vawter Irvin, Madison.

At a directors meeting following the session Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, was elected Secretary; Mrs. Ruby F. Beaver, Indianapolis, Assistant Secretary, and D. G. Phillips, Indianapolis, Treasurer.

The Annual Banquet

The annual banquet at the Columbia Club Monday evening was enjoyed by the 400 dele-

gates and their ladies. An excellent turkey dinner with all the trimmings was followed by a fine evening of entertainment furnished thru the courtesy of Indianapolis grain, feed and supply firms.

Louis H. Dirks, dean of men, De Pauw University, was speaker of the evening.

Convention Notes

W. R. BECK, Shelbyville, led community singing before each session to put delegates in the proper mood.

Seedburo Equipment Co. displayed a Steinlite moisture tester, and a full line of grain and seed testing equipment and supplies, with P. W. Burrows in charge.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co., represented by Carl F. Berger and W. B. Short, displayed pictures of their line of elevator and feed mill machinery, and distributed pencils.

The Eriez Mfg. Co., with Bob Merwin in charge, exhibited Eriez Non-Electric Magnetic Separator.

The Drackett Co., represented by R. B. Alsbaugh and E. C. Rietman, showed a most interesting and complete exhibit of soybean products for the post-war period.

The Glidden Co. displayed Glidden Feeds.

A. E. Leif and Henry Marsh of Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Co. were on hand to answer any insurance problems.

Gruendler Crusher and Pulv. Co., represented by Ward Kilgore, showed Gruendler feed mills.

INDIANA DEALERS IN ATTENDANCE included Frank Arnold, Greenfield; C. S. Anderson, Stockwell; Murrell Belanger, Lowell; G. C. Bull, Richmond; Tom Burk, Avon Burk, Sim Burk, Decatur; Newell Brooks, Carmel; W. R. Beck, Shelbyville; Carl Buzan, Cicero; Orville Badertscher, North Manchester; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; S. G. Beatty, Earl Park; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; S. D. Burris, Carmel; George Brennehan, Wakarusa; T. H. Beeson, Crawfordville; Clayton Bass, Gwynnville; Russ Bailey, Nappanee; Roy Butcher, Sharpsville; Clinton Bertsch, Pershing; Russell Brown, Carlos; Clyde Brewer, Crawfordville; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Harry Brewer, Delphi; D. J. Brown, Elwood; J. L. Blish, Seymour; Roy Booth, Spencer.

Wayne Cox, Rosedale; Robert Conley, Rensselaer; Kermit Cross, Oakville; Dorwin Cox, Nappanee; Emery Chase, Whitesville; D. W. Crutchfield, North Liberty; John Caldwell, Jr., Marion; K. B. Cook, Zionsville; Elmer Carlton, Gwynnville; Ross Curless, Windfall; Neal Costlow, Kirklint; Leon Cheadle, Knox; Roy Camp, Monticello; Royal Clapp, Columbia City; R. F. Cohee, Frankfort; Chas. Clark, Yeoman; J. N. Dewey, Boswell; W. A. Darnall, Coatesville; R. S. Davis, Fowler; Russel Davis, Tipton; Geo. Davies, Franklin; A. W. Dickey, Plymouth; A. L. Doran, Plymouth; Arthur Drysdale, Wilkinson; John De Poy, Oak; J. R. Dwiggin, Goshen; F. A. Dahl, Lowell.

Carl Evans, Logansport; J. L. Elliott, Rich Valley; Maurice Edwards, Frankton; K. C. Engler, Dayton; Adam Egly, Geneva; J. Ebert, Michigantown; C. W. Ferguson, William Funk, Kentland; Wade Fair, Acton; H. Ferrin, Carmel; John Frantz, Frankfort; F. R. Garver, Fairland; Roy Graham, Tipton; Howard Gordon, Shelbyville; James Grant, Winchester; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; Theodore Griffith, Clay City; C. W. Gottman, Rushville; J. C. Grubb, Silver Lake; Dallas Gordon, Elwood; W. V. Guingrich, Wolcott; George Gettinger, Carlisle; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordville; Don Good, Clermont; W. H. Gray, Kirkpatrick; L. A. Garner, Lawrenceburg.

W. P. Hays, Frankfort; Glen Heinbaugh, Liberty; John Hartley, Liberty; Chas. Hoover, Greentown; K. R. Hall, Noblesville; Robert Hartman, Boston; C. C. Harlin, Kentland; A. N. Hudson, Kitchel; John M. Holder, Clifford; Ralph Kail, Winchester; M. E. Kerlin, Delphi; Elden Kuehl, Valparaiso; M. E. Kendal, Carmel; L. M. Knauff, Mexico; Walter Kreinhagen, Columbus; J. D. Kiefer, Elwood; Herschel Kessler, Fisher; Clyde Keys, Fortville; Lloyd Kester, Ligonier; Frank Izard, Frankfort; L. C. Isbister, Winchester; S. W. Johnson, Linton; Earl Johnson, Dunkirk; J. T. Jeffers, Lyons; Hubert Jackley, Thorntown; W. A. Jones, Jr., Syracuse.

Chas. Lockwood, Southport; R. T. Landis, Waynetown; C. W. Lawson, Boswell; W. D. Lovingood, Swayzee; Clifford Langdon, Cloverdale; P. E. Legge, Uniondale; J. P. Lantz, Middlebury; A. E. Luther, Markle; R. J. Lewis, Elwood; Wm. Lewis, Elwood; C. N. Light, Elkhart; W. N. Loughry, Idaville; L. E. Lake, Colfax; John Loibl, Greenville.

L. J. Maddox, Paoli; Ed Montgomery, Hemet.
(Concluded on page 72)

Area of Production Hearing Feb. 13

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, has called a hearing on Feb. 13 at 10 a.m., in the national headquarters office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 165 W. 46th street, New York, N. Y., to receive evidence and hear argument on what should be a proper definition of "area of production" with respect to grain, seeds, dry edible beans and dry edible peas.

Any interested person may participate provided he will file not later than Feb. 3 a notice of his intention to appear, stating whether he is appearing in a representative capacity, whether he is for or against the proposed interpretation, or what change he is proposing, and the amount of time he will require for his presentation.

As a working basis for discussion the Wage and Hour Division has drafted the following proposed definition:

An individual shall be regarded as employed within the area of production within the meaning of Section 13(a)(10) if he is so engaged in an establishment which is located in the open country or in a rural community and the establishment obtained during the preceding calendar year 95 per cent or more of the specified commodities directly from farms located in the county in which the establishment is located or in contiguous counties.

As used in this subsection "open country" or "rural community" shall not include any city or town of 2,500 or greater population according to the latest available United States Census, or any area, as measured by the shortest usable road within:

3 miles from the town or city limits of a town or city with a population of 2,500 to 9,999; or

6 miles from the town or city limits of a town or city with a population of 10,000 to 24,999; or

10 miles from the city limits of a city with a population of 25,000 to 99,999; or

20 miles from the city limits of a city with a population of 100,000 or greater.

As used in this subsection "contiguous county" shall mean a county any point of which makes contact with any point of the county in which the establishment is located.

Direct Receipt from Farms

A possible criterion for defining area of production is a test which states that an establishment must receive a specified percentage of its products directly from farmers in order to be within the area of production. Of the 1,225 elevators for which information is available, it was found that 999 or 81.5 per cent received all of their grain directly from farmers and none from other elevators, and that an additional 117 or 9.6 per cent received five per cent or less of their grain from other elevators. Thus 91.1 per cent of the elevators in the sample received 95 per cent or more of their grain directly from farmers. Only 56 or 4.6 per cent received more than 10 per cent of all their grain from other elevators. The number of elevators receiving less than 100 per cent of their grain from farmers is somewhat low, as a number of the reporting elevators eliminated the quantity of grain acquired from landlords renting their farms on a share basis, and included only the quantities received from farmer-producers.

In the case of dry edible beans, it appears that most of the country elevators in Michigan and New York, and generally all of the warehouses in other states, would be in the area of production under this criterion. Bean dealers in the western states, and terminal elevators would not meet the test.

"Growers" of vegetable seeds and country shippers of field seeds would generally be within the area of production under such a criterion. "Processors" of field seeds and wholesale jobbers, mail order houses, and commission box houses handling vegetable seeds would not, in the ordinary case, meet the test.

It is possible to combine this criterion with a requirement that the establishment receive a stated percentage of its commodities from the county in which it is located or from contiguous counties. A test of this combination for country grain elevators indicates that if the tests were that 95 per cent or more must be received directly from farmers and that 95 per cent or more be received from the county in which the elevator is located or from contiguous counties, for example, 86.9 per cent of the elevators would be within the area of production. If the requirement were that 90 per cent or more of the grain be received directly from farmers in this combined test, 92.5 per cent of the elevators would meet the test.—Wage and Hour Division.

Distance From Which Products Are Received

Another approach to the development of criteria with respect to area of production is to use tests relating to the proximity of the establishment to the farms on which the products it handles are grown. If an establishment is very close to the producing farms, it may be presumed that its operations are more closely related to rural-agricultural labor conditions than to urban-industrial labor conditions.

It is possible to use a distance criterion under which all or a specified percentage of the products must be received within a specified number of miles. Thus, the criterion could be stated to require, for example, that 95 per cent of the products be received from within a specified distance. This modification would permit an establishment to receive a small percentage of its products from outside the specified distance. This modification would permit an establishment to receive a small percentage of its products from outside the specified area without being considered outside the area of production. It has been stated by representatives of the various industries affected by section 13(a)(10) that a mileage limitation requiring that 100 per cent of the products be received from the specified distance unfavorably affects farmers located just outside the mileage limits set. Such a farmer would be unable to market his crop through the usual channels unless the establishment handling it chose to forego its eligibility for exemption. In the case of grain elevators, most state laws require that there be no discrimination among customers and that elevators receive any grain brought to their premises.

In a survey of 1,253 elevators, it was found that 339 elevators or 27.1 per cent of the total received 95 per cent or more of their grain from within a radius of 10 miles, and an additional 672 or 53.6 per cent from within a radius of 11 to 25 miles. Thus, 1,011 elevators or 80.7 per cent of the total number received 95 per cent or more of their grain from within a radius 25 miles. Only 53 or 4.2 per cent had to go more than 50 miles. A similar survey of 80 grain elevators in Indiana revealed that 68 of the elevators received 95 per cent or more of their grain from within 25 miles, whereas only four had to go over 50 miles.

Dry edible bean elevators in Michigan and western New York receive most of their beans from within 10 miles of the plant, according to statements made by industry representatives at hearings held by the Division in 1938. While some elevators received a substantial portion

of their beans from as far as 25 miles away, it was rare for elevators to get beans from a distance greater than 50 miles. For the western states, it was stated that the average distance was 20 to 25 miles, but in a few instances might be as high as 75 miles. Terminal elevators in Michigan got their beans from country elevators as much as 350 miles distant.—Wage and Hour Division.

Basis of Area of Production Exemption

The history of the area of production exemption has been stated as follows by the Wage and Hour Division:

Section 13 (a) (10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act provides that neither the wage nor the hour provisions of the Act shall apply to employees "employed within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator), engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products." In connection with the handling, preparing in their raw or natural state, drying and storing of grain, seed, and dry edible beans and peas, the following types of establishments may obtain the exemption, providing the area of production test is met, for those of their employees who are engaged in one or more of the operations specified above:

1. Elevators and shippers.
2. Warehouses.
3. "Commercial growers" of seed.
4. "Preparers" of seeds and dry edible peas.
5. Wholesale seed jobbers.
6. Dealers who handle, "clean" and store dry beans or peas.

The problem of defining "area of production" has been the subject of extensive hearings before the Administrator in connection with definitions previously issued. The first definition of area of production, which was made Oct. 24, 1938, provided that an establishment was in the area of production if it received its products from farms within its "immediate locality" and if the establishment employed seven or fewer employees in the specified operations. Effective December 22, 1938, a new definition was issued for dry edible beans which provided that establishments which were "first concentration points" for such beans would be deemed in the "area of production." Effective June 17, 1939, an alternative definition of the area of production applicable to all industries was issued: under this definition an establishment qualified for the exemption if it was located in the open country or in a town with a population of less than 2,500 and received all of its products from an area within 10 miles of the establishment. As of April 1, 1941, and subsequently, the only general definition in effect, except for the dry edible bean definition, was the one under which an establishment qualified for the exemption if it received all of its products from the general vicinity and employed 10 or fewer persons in the specified operations.

On June 5, 1944, the Supreme Court in *Addison et al. vs. Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc.*, (64 Sup. Ct. 1215), by a 5 to 4 vote, held that the area of production could not be defined in terms of the number of employees in the establishment. The case was sent back to the district court "with instructions to hold it until the Administrator, by making a valid determination of the area with all deliberate speed, acts within the authority given him by Congress."

The Administrator has decided to hold public hearings at which interested parties will be given an opportunity to be heard on the problem of redefining "area of production." Prior to the scheduling of the public hearings, representatives of the Divisions held informal conferences with interested parties at a number of cities throughout the country in order to obtain information and assistance in connection with the problem. During these informal conferences

representatives of both labor and management urged that the Division make generally available to them economic and statistical data which have been collected in consideration of the problem. In an effort to comply with this request and in order to assist the Administrator in his consideration of this problem, the Economics Branch is preparing a series of reports to be issued in connection with hearings scheduled for the various industries affected by Section 13 (a) (10) of the Act. This particular report deals with the operations specified in Section 13 (a) (10) which are performed in connection with grains, seeds, and dry edible beans and peas.

A number of suggested approaches to the problem of defining area of production have been explored. Consideration has been and is being given to the appropriateness of the various possible approaches in terms of the guides furnished to the Administrator by the Supreme Court's majority opinion; in this report, the rationale of various approaches has been stated and quantitative estimates of the effects have been presented. An effort was made to develop estimates for as many criteria as possible within the time limits available. Such estimates have been requested by interested groups in the industry and it is believed that they will be useful in evaluating the various criteria, particularly when considered in the light of the information and knowledge possessed by representatives of both labor and management in the industry.

VOLUME of crops marketed in October was 32 per cent greater than for September and 10 per cent above October, 1943. Volume of livestock and livestock products sold was about equal to last year. Meat animals were down 4 per cent, but dairy products and poultry and eggs were up 6 per cent each. Total receipts from crops in the United States during October were 15 per cent above October, 1943.—U. S. D. A.

W. L. Goodwin Passes

Walter L. Goodwin died in a hospital at Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 8, after two weeks' illness.

He was a brother of Jas. G. Goodwin, first weighmaster of the Kansas City Board of Trade, with whom he worked until 1912 when he went to Fort Worth and established the Goodwin Coopering and Inspection Bureau.

In 1921 he was appointed weighmaster of the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange and established a weighing department, of which he was at the head at the time of his death.



W. L. Goodwin, Ft. Worth, Tex., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Yewet, Okla.—Wheat around here looking fine.—Dan Shutt.

Evansville, Ind.—Much rain and considerable snow have fallen in the counties in southwestern Indiana during the past month.—W. B. C.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 18.—Dr. Orlo B. Maughan following a survey advises that although snowfall in the Inland Empire to date is the lightest in 10 years, condition of winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest is up to last year's six-year average. Dr. Maughan rated condition of winter wheat in the Palouse district about 80 per cent of a year ago and that of Big Bend district equal to 1944 at this time.—F. K. H.

Enid, Okla.—The recent spell of cold weather has frozen most of the new wheat to the ground and therefore in most areas, field feed for cattle has been reduced. However it is our information that the crop of wheat is in splendid shape, with plenty of moisture beneath it and prospects were never better than they are now, at this time of year, for a good crop.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 16.—The final government buckwheat crop report shows production 9,166,000 bus. against 8,830,000 bus. last year. There has been little change in the price for buckwheat grain during the past few weeks. Offerings are light and find a ready market at current values. The last sale as reported in the Chicago market was still below the cost of other cereals on a pound for pound basis. Comparatively small supplies of buckwheat seem to be left in shipper's hands.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 20.—More moderate temperatures this week, several days above freezing, snow and ice turning into slush. The ground had only a frozen crust under the snow, which makes it possible to fully utilize the melting snow for the dry subsoil. An unusual set of circumstances this winter is making it possible for the snow to be of the greatest benefit to the farmer. The ground has been frozen to only a slight depth and with each thaw the snow cover melts and soaks into the ground. The warmth and moisture of the snow are aiding winter plantings of wheat and rye; the disadvantage is that it is furnishing warm protection for many crop insects wintering over in rubbish piles, along fence rows and in crop stubble.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Heavy Production of Broomcorn

Production of broomcorn in 1944, estimated at 67,200 tons, is the largest in 20 years, and exceeds the 1944 goal by 37 per cent. It is 86 per cent larger than the 1943 crop of 36,200 tons, and 70 per cent above the 10-year (1933-42) average of 39,510 tons. The increased production this year is attributed to an expansion of 56 per cent in acreage and an increase of 19 per cent in yield per acre. A larger crop than in 1943 has been harvested in each of the 6 principal producing states, and production is also much above average in each state, except Illinois, where the crop is only 44 per cent of average.

Abandonment of planted acreage was much less in 1944 than usual. It is estimated that 380,000 acres were harvested this year, compared with 244,000 in 1943 and the 10-year average of 294,700 acres. Record acreages were harvested in Colorado and New Mexico. In Illinois and Kansas the acreage was below average.—U. S. D. A.

THE 1944 WHEAT CROP in 45 counties, representing about 97 per cent of total world production excluding the U. S. S. R. and China, is now estimated at 3,850,000,000 bus., or about 3 per cent more than in 1943. Increases in Canada and the U. S. more than effect decreases in Europe, Asia, and Southern Hemisphere countries.—U. S. D. A.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 22.—Possibly 100 million bus. of Nebraska corn, almost a third of the state's record 329-million-bu. 1944 crop, is in danger of spoilage because it is lying on open ground, the University of Nebraska agricultural college at Lincoln said today.

Waterloo, Ia., Jan. 9.—Having a little corn move at present. Between Government buying of corn for a stockpile, and other ideas generating from Washington all the time, we will all have to be on our toes to see we get a part of what is going to be available.—"Art" Torkelson.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 18.—Spokane showed the total number of cars of wheat inspected here in 1944 was 7,600, which included 1,200 cars of wheat in December. Carload inspections of wheat at Portland were 4,491, at Seattle 4,661, at Tacoma 1,690, at Longview 29, at Vancouver, Wash., 955, at Walla Walla, 1,162.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Jan. 13.—We are handling a lot of corn from the northwest, coming in here with about 23 per cent moisture, and if we could get enough men to run our drier we could be doing a whale of a nice business, but the labor situation has been getting worse and worse each week.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 20.—The acute shortage of box cars is the bottleneck that is showing up the movement of all grains thruout the country and, unfortunately, at a time when there is the normal heavy winter demand for feeds. An improvement in the availability of cars has been promised but so far has not materialized.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—Corn is not making any headway as far as drying is concerned. Right now we are getting more moisture and the past two days have been bad in that respect. A light wet snow, rain, more fog and rain, and fog today, which certainly is not taking any moisture out of the corn piled out on the ground.—H. M. Lehr.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16.—Receipts of wheat and coarse grain delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Jan. 11 amounted to, in bushels, wheat, 288,507; oats, 2,933,925; barley, 1,065,714; rye, 25,029; flaxseed, 25,850; since Aug. 1, 1944, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 227,799,371 (127,654,164); oats, 46,552,249 (65,925,630); barley, 58,669,669 (52,181,250); rye, 2,631,218 (2,142,605); flaxseed, 6,507,287 (13,519,836).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Ingalls, Kan.—Nine miles north, the January wheat harvest was in full swing recently on the Walter Maxwell farm with a yield of more than 20 bus. per acre of wheat that could not be cut last July. D. E. Dalgarn, Allis Chalmers dealer, whose all-crop combine is being used, reported that Maxwell has some 600 acres to cut and there is a lot more in that area. Last summer on account of rank green sunflowers, the wheat had to be abandoned, but now the weeds have frozen down so the wheat can be combined.—G. M. H.

Duluth, Minn.—The 1944 lake wheat shipments from Duluth-Superior set an all time record, with 103,031,615 bus., compared with 57,336,697 bus. in 1943 and the previous largest movement in 1927 when 94,273,941 bus. were moved into eastern lake territory. Bulk of the volume shipped went to Buffalo with 77,223,000 and Chicago 19,202,000 bus. next. The car situation has become acute, with elevators, mills and shippers being furnished but a few cars daily far below their needs. The recent heavy snow storms in the east tied up car equipment.—F. G. C.

Fort William, Ont.—A new high record was established this season in grain shipments from the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur. The shipments amounted to 455,964,182 bus. The previous record was 385,061,444 bus. in 1908. Of this season's total, 304,249,000 bus. were wheat, 80,010,547 oats, 56,343,599 barley, 8,156,022 rye, and 7,205,054 flaxseed. In 1928, wheat shipments

were 311,586,742 bus., the only grain showing a higher total than recorded in 1944. A total of 2,097 cargoes cleared from the ports this season, including 1,474 in Canadian vessels and 623 in American freighters.

Enid, Okla.—Apparently the greater part of the sorghum grains, growing mostly in the western part of the state, have been harvested, altho there will probably be another movement, when the weather permits. Many dealers expected that the movement of wheat from farms would increase greatly after the first of the year. While some increase is noted, yet the farmers apparently are slow to market any quantity of wheat, and since the market has declined in the past week about 2c, it is likely that we will hear very little about a further movement from the farms until prices react somewhat.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Statement of inspections during the year of 1944 as compared with the year 1943, shown in parentheses, in carloads, were: Receipts: Wheat, 19,618 (14,798); corn, 831 (1,499); oats, 759 (674); sorghum, 8,100 (8,626); barley, 718 (408); rye, 62 (178); heads, 220 (817); snap corn, 41 (128); hay, 655 (692); cane seed, 119 (327); sudan, 107 (150); miscellaneous, 492 (556); office samples, 139 (195); re-inspections, 197 (718); shipments, wheat, 10,386 (12,902); corn, 186 (483); oats, 330 (43); sorghum, 3,333 (2,456); barley, 157 (19); rye, 28; heads, 15; cane seed, 57 (77); sudan, 52 (69); miscellaneous, 114 (37); re-inspections, 201.—E. B. Wooten, sec'y Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas farm wage rates are at a January record high and the farm labor supply has reached a new seasonal low, according to a report issued Jan. 19 by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Kansas farm labor supply compared with demand on Jan. 1, 1945, of 42 per cent is the lowest on record for Jan. 1. This compares with 50 per cent a year earlier, 43 per cent on Jan. 1, 1943, and 146 per cent, the 10-year (1933-44) average. Seasonal requirements for farm labor in completing the harvest of corn, threshing sorghums, hauling feed and caring for livestock have been heavy. With the increasing flow of young men from farms to the armed forces and war plants, the burden of carrying on the farm work has fallen largely on men and women of advanced age and school children. This has reduced the output that may be expected from the average farm worker as compared to previous years.

December Receipts and Shipments of Grain

The following reports of receipts and shipments of grain during December were received too late to be included in the report published in the Jan. 10 issue of Grain and Feed Journals. Expressed in bushels:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
WHEAT				
New Orleans.	50,400	2,254,920	33,535	144,779
New York ...	935,722	412,987	1,736,000	813,000
Portland, Ore.	615,951	739,166	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	2,849,600	5,228,900	2,861,100	5,149,200
CORN				
New Orleans.	567,126	235,506	256,596	277,480
New York ...	10,930	7,400	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	86,908	42,477	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	2,659,600	2,315,400	1,783,700	1,429,500
OATS				
New Orleans.	33,794	.....	16,018	103,250
New York ...	29,743	14,200	5,000	.....
Portland, Ore.	108,524	97,592	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	572,200	697,500	458,400	475,200
RYE				
Portland, Ore.	.....	3,562	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	24,000	15,000	18,000	21,000
BARLEY				
New Orleans.	.....	.....	36,800	4,800
Portland, Ore.	106,513	194,640	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	164,800	222,400	44,800	126,400
SOYBEANS				
St. Louis ...	398,400	739,200	401,600	731,200
KAFIR-MILO				
New Orleans.	.....	2,600	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	40,970	14,074	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	984,200	883,400	973,800	833,200
FLAXSEED				
New York ..	202,578	287,876	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	31,256	109,748	.....	.....
HAY (Tons)				
Portland, Ore.	912	622	.....	.....
St. Louis ...	3,396	972	2,784	708

All Corn Dryers Busy

By AWW.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20.—Finding elevators or grain handlers with any idle corn drying space has been difficult due to the fact that distillers in connection with their January holiday for whisky making, have loaded down grain drying facilities, with No. 5 or Sample corn, which has been dried down to No. 2 or better, and employing entire capacity of drying equipment.

While distillers have been criticized by some interests, they have replied that their deals were with the grain people, who agreed to buy wet corn and dry it out. At the outset they were expected to use 5 or sample, but amended regulations permitted them to use top grades, and moisture content is really the difference.

Wet corn would clog their pipes, also their mills. They can not be blamed for using grades that are practical in operation. If other users of corn are out of luck in getting dry corn the real blame would lie with the elevators that were hungry for the drying business.

DDT is an effective insecticide for most potato insects, many orchard and vineyard pests, numerous vegetable insects, as well as the chief insect enemies of vitally important seed crops. It appears to be effective against the pink bollworm and outstanding against the Japanese beetle, two of our worst imported pests. DDT is toxic to animal life when large amounts are taken internally or absorbed thru the skin from oil solutions.

DURING the whole year the Winnipeg Wheat futures market has been closed, and the Government guaranteed price for 1 Northern wheat at Fort William remains \$1.25 a bushel.

Death of M. L. Vehon

Michael L. Vehon died Jan. 21 in Michael Reese hospital at Chicago, Ill., where he had gone for a minor operation.

He was a director of the Board of Trade and president of the Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n.

Prior to engaging in the grain receiving business on his own account as M. L. Vehon & Co. he had been employed by Rosenbaum Bros. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1907.



M. L. Vehon, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Hot Spots in Grain Elevator Maintenance

By R. D. MACDANIEL, of Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, before Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

You have been discussing today many factors that influence or may influence the future of your business. For the next few minutes it is my purpose to discuss a factor that possibly may wipe out your business altogether in the short space of an hour or so, unless you do something about it beforehand. Of course I am referring to fire.

I have heard a great deal about what was accomplished by the country grain trade during the last war when "conservation" was the watchword of the day. I know nothing of that conservation program from first hand observation or experience because, like many of you, I was then in the army which then, as now, was depending on the folks back home to provide us with the where-with-all to carry on. But some of you older men do remember how the country elevator trade got behind that movement to conserve its plant facilities and the accumulated grain of our farms, that our fighting forces and our allies might have enough to eat.

I have heard it said that as good a job isn't being done today as was done back in '17 and '18. I don't know about that—unfortunately nobody seems to have kept any statistics with which a direct comparison would be possible.

AVERAGE OF 118 TOTAL ELEVATOR LOSSES A YEAR.—We do, however, have rather complete figures covering the Central Grain Territory for the past 18 years—beginning with 1927. From those we learn that there has been an average of 118 total elevator losses per year in the 13 states comprising this territory. That increment of time included the period of prosperity preceeding the 1929 crash, the depression years, the pre-war period and three years of war. It was in 1941 that we became aware of the fact that we eventually would become involved and, in fact, did so before the end of that year. So for the past four years we have actually been on a war-time basis.

HOW HAS THE GRAIN TRADE RESPONDED to this appeal for conservation? We cannot say that it has done so to a greater or lesser extent than did the elevator men of the preceding generation, but we do know this: that in the Central Grain Territory during the past four years there has been an average of 84 elevators lost by fire each year in comparison with an average of 128 during the 14 years preceeding; that is a reduction of 34 per cent. It is altogether possible that the monetary loss in these past four years would show no such reduction because there is no direct relation between number of fires and the amount of loss—and some of our recent fires have produced exceeding heavy dollar losses. It is plain to be seen, however, that the number of total-loss fires definitely is lower than the average of the 14 years preceeding the war.

THIS RECORD in some respects is due to the gradual improvement in elevator properties that has been going on year after year—improvements that just naturally tend to avert fires. On the other hand, we have been confronted with a shortage of man-power the like of which was never before experienced. And not only a shortage of help but an even greater lack of experience plus a seeming indifference on the part of much of the help that was available. Certainly nothing of the sort was experienced during the last war. Offsetting that to a considerable extent, at least in so far as our fire experience is concerned, is the fact that during the past 20 years many of our rural areas and small towns have secured fire protection,

and especially during the past four or five years these firemen have given considerable attention to the protection of grain elevator properties.

INDIANA.—There has been a very marked change in the nature of Indiana elevators since the last war; except for the territory northwest of the Wabash River, our plants have changed from storage and shipping elevators to storage and feed manufacturing plants. In fact, many of them might better be described as "farm service" plants rather than elevators. During the 14 years preceeding this war the average number of elevators burned was 10.3, while during the four war years the average has been nine—a reduction of 12 per cent in comparison with the average over the Central Territory of 34 per cent. In other words, we seem to be only one-third as effective here in Indiana in carrying out our conservation program as is elsewhere the case. But that isn't the whole story, we are actually rather badly falling down on the job as will be seen from these figures: in 1941 there were 7 total losses, in 1942 there were 6, in 1943 there were 10, in 1944 there were 13 total losses.

In other words, our experience here last year was 30 per cent worse than our pre-war average whereas the rest of the country was 45 per cent better. And to show you the effects of these fire departments that are likely to be taken pretty much for granted, until you need them, there would have been at least six more total elevator losses in this state last year had not fire departments been on the job. Certainly it would appear that Indiana was a hot spot on the elevator fire map in 1944.

What's the explanation? Have we in Indiana been subject to some new hazards incident to the war, to which other parts of the country are less subject? Let's look at the record:

Central Grain Territory Total Elevator Losses 1927-1944 Incl.

Year	All States	Indiana	Illinois	Ohio
1927.....	137	16	19	9
28.....	133	5	19	6
29.....	141	9	16	9
1930.....	175	16	13	13
31.....	186	11	32	9
32.....	171	14	19	8
33.....	137	10	19	8
34.....	109	9	14	6
35.....	89	8	13	4
36.....	132	9	14	12
37.....	80	9	14	4
38.....	99	10	14	5
39.....	97	11	16	3
1940.....	105	8	16	14
41.....	74	7	13	11
42.....	80	6	4	9
43.....	92	10	10	14
44.....	87	13	11	5
Total (18 yrs.)	2,122	181	276	147
Average	118	10	15	8

RESUME OF 13 TOTAL INDIANA LOSSES, 1944: No Information, 4; Cupola—exact cause unknown, 1; Probably incendiary, 2; Cob House, 2; Burning cobs outside near building, 1; Overheated furnace, 1; Lightning—direct stroke, 1; Locomotive sparks, 1; Total, 13.

RESUME OF 21 PARTIAL INDIANA LOSSES, 1944: Motor burnouts, 5; Lightning on power wires, 1; Dust house—spontaneous ignition (saved by F.D.), 1; Dust ignited by light bulb on extension cord, 1; Cob burner (saved by F.D.), 1; Exposure (saved by F.D.), 2; Boys, matches and cob pile (saved by F.D.), 1; Grass fire, 2; Defective chimney, 1; Auto truck caught fire, 1; Choked elevator leg (saved by F.D.), 1; Slipping clutch, 1; Slipping V-Belt, 1; Incendiary, 2.

Now certainly there isn't anything particularly new in that list. In fact, it is rather painfully commonplace. So we must conclude that we are being burned up from the same old causes. Looking behind the record, however, we do

have three important factors that have a decided bearing on the problem:

1. The shortage of experienced and responsible employees—a condition that has been and still is more pronounced in Indiana than in most grain producing states.

2. Difficulty of replacement of worn-out equipment.

3. Fire protection.

THE MAN-POWER SITUATION in general is apparently to become worse before it gets better. Presuming it is the intention of the country grain trade to carry on in the face of this situation, which implies that it is going to retain the plant facilities to carry on with, management must face the responsibility of training the employees so that they can and will properly operate and maintain the equipment and plant facilities. We hear a great deal about the dumbness and irresponsibility of new elevator employees. I am going to be frank and say that we also see a great deal of evidence that these employees have been given little or no instruction in their duties, and that is a responsibility of management. Certainly the office work is important but a country grain office is of little value without an elevator in connection.

A few days ago one of our men in going thru a warehouse adjoining a large elevator and feed mill was asked by a new employee, "What the hell is that barrel of water for over there?" On the barrel in letters six inches high were the words, **FOR FIRE ONLY.** Dumb? Well, yes, but it was quite evident that employee had received no instruction relative to the fire protection equipment, its maintenance or what to do with it in case of emergency.

In another case a new elevator man was going about his routine duties undisturbed by the terrific din of grain cups pounding against the inside of the elevator leg. That he should do something about the situation never entered his head because he didn't realize anything was wrong. The manager admitted he had given the man no instruction because he thought the man knew his business as he had worked in a neighboring plant, but unfortunately that manager had not taken the trouble to find out that the owner of that plant never worried about its condition.

Similar instances could be recalled at great length but that isn't necessary. However, it would seem evident that if a still greater number of elevators aren't going to burn in Indiana this year, management is going to have to do these things in respect to their employees:

EMPLOYEES.—Instruct them thoroly in the proper care and maintenance of the plants and equipment. That includes general information on the use and functions of the elevator as a whole and of its component parts, and proper care of each machine—how to operate and care for it and how to recognize when it is not functioning properly. The importance of immediately reporting anything that is wrong. The necessity of maintaining first aid fire protection equipment in serviceable condition and what to do in event of a fire. The common-sense reason for a careful check-up of the plant at closing time. Any elevator employee is entitled to that much information about his job.

Time must be given the employee to do his job. Owing to the nature of the business of most Indiana plants there are no lulls during which cleaning and maintenance jobs may be done, as is the case in strictly grain handling elevators. That may mean closing down for half a day each week. Such a proceeding is readily understood in the community and is one that has been adopted successfully by many country elevators and feed mills—even in the face of uncooperative competition. Whether it is necessary to shut down in that manner is up to the individual owners; perhaps the desired end can be attained in other ways, but where the labor supply is short in respect to the job to be done that would seem to be the solution of the problem of adequate care and maintenance.

[Concluded on page 72]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ALASKA

Fairbanks, Alaska.—The historic mill here that once ground flour for Alaskans from Tanana wheat, but which has been used as a warehouse for the past 10 years, burned Jan. 3.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Carl Edward Tuttle, 71, field representative of Sargent & Co., died here Jan. 8.—P.J.P.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The safe of the Feeders Supply Co. was looted one night recently. Detectives who investigated said the intruders knocked off the safe door and took only money, leaving a number of checks.—P.J.P.

Searcy, Ark.—W. M. Vaught, owner and operator of the W. M. Vaught Wholesale and Retail Feed & Flour Co., has retired from business. He had been in this line of business in Searcy for 30 years, starting as a salesman for the McNess Co. In 1914 he bought the E. B. Hick feed business.—P.J.P.

Wynne, Ark.—More than 100 rice growers attended a meeting here the week of Jan. 11 to discuss rice harvesting and marketing. Speakers were L. C. Carter, manager of the Arkansas Rice Mills at Stuttgart, and Dr. C. R. Adair and Dr. John White with the rice branch experiment station at Stuttgart.—P.J.P.

CALIFORNIA

Hanford, Cal.—Central Valley's Co-operative Supply Ass'n's fireproof elevator and milling warehouse opened for business Dec. 2. The new building is of reinforced concrete and metal construction mainly, the warehouse having a capacity of 120,000 sacks, and 11,400 sq. ft. of floor space. The elevator has a service capacity of 90 tons per hour and bin capacity of 1,600 tons; milling, steam rolling, dry rolling, feed mixing and grinding services are available. H. L. Tibbs is manager.

Hynes, Cal.—J. E. Settles and Omar Settles are building a \$20,000 feed mill on Jefferson Ave., near the U. P. railway, which, its builders declare, will become one of the largest alfalfa grinding mills of the west coast. The plant will be equipped with machinery for production of alfalfa meal and molasses feed. J. E. Settles comes here from Antelope Valley where he had operated a large alfalfa ranch and a milking plant. Omar Settles formerly was with an automotive engineering firm in Detroit.

Van Nuys, Cal.—George Griffith Steere, 58, president of the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co., despondent because of a three-year illness, ended his life Dec. 23 in his Los Angeles apartment. Mr. Steere was one of California's successful pioneer grainmen. In 1916 he organized the Fernando Feed & Fuel Co., later changed to the Fernando Valley Milling & Supply Co. The first alfalfa dehydrating plant on the west coast was built here by Mr. Steere, and later moved to its present location at Lancaster. He was a member of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and a former director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Mr. Steere seldom missed attending the national conventions of this latter association. Masonic funeral services were held in Los Angeles, followed by cremation.

CANADA

Brigden, Ont.—J. W. Dean, who has been associated with the Hunt Milling Corp., Ltd., London, Ont., has purchased the 150-bbl. flour mill which has been operated by the Brigden Milling Co., Ltd., for many years.

Winnipeg, Man.—Federal Agr. Minister Gardiner in an address said Canada now has too much wheat for her own good. He urged a reduction in wheat acreage of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres in 1945 with larger acreages of other grains.

COLORADO

Lamar, Colo.—Dale Carlson, formerly of Cozad, Neb., has been transferred to the general office of the Denver Alfalfa Milling Products Co. from the Cozad office where he has been employed for some time. Mrs. Carlson and daughters will join him here later.

ILLINOIS

Jacksonville, Ill.—The name of the firm of C. R. Lewis Estate has been changed to E. L. & C. E. Lewis.

Mazon, Ill.—George Mellen, manager of Mazon Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator, is spending a few weeks in Hot Springs, Ark.

Greenville, Ill.—I sold my feed store to Pierce Feed Store June 1 and have retired from active business.—L. A. Junod.

Rossville, Ill.—A. R. Whistler, owner of the Conkey Feed & Farm Supply Co., has moved the establishment to the Prather Building.—P.J.P.

Newark, Ill.—Roy Halvorsen, manager, formerly of the Newark Farmers Elevtr. Co., died Jan. 12. He was manager at this place for 19 years.

Bartelso, Ill.—Lawrence Dierkes, formerly with Imbs Mlg. Co. at Belleville, Ill., is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator.—H.H.H.

Argo, Ill.—James Edward Reeves, an employee of Corn Products Refining Co. for 37 years, retired from the company where he has been master mechanic, on Jan. 1.

Hoyleton, Ill.—A new hammer mill is going into the Muentner & Heseman Elevator. Now approved splash proof motor will effect the safety and life of the motor.—H.H.H.

Atwood, Ill.—C. C. Roderick Jan. 1 took over his new duties of manager and salesman for the south half of Piatt County for the feed line for the Macon-Piatt Service Co.

Plano, Ill.—L. A. Sears on Jan. 1 retired as manager of the Plano Farmers Grain Co., a position he had held for nearly 24 years, and was succeeded by Paul Pratt of Bushnell.

Henkel (Mendota p.o.), Ill.—Marvin Schlesinger, who has been manager of the Penrose elevator at Welland, has purchased the Henkel Grain Co. elevator property, taking possession Jan. 1.

Speer, Ill.—The Speer Elevtr. Co., because of its inability to get an experienced manager, has been forced to discontinue business, the board of directors of the elevator company announced.

Henkel (Mendota p.o.), Ill.—M. J. Schlesinger of Welland bot the Henkel Grain Co. elevator and has taken possession. He will continue to operate the elevator as the Henkel Grain Co.

Chesterfield, Ill.—At a meeting of the Chesterfield Co-operative elevator a dividend of seven per cent was declared by the directors.—P.J.P.

Ferren (Carlyle p.o.), Ill.—Fred Hugo, manager of the Ferren Co-op. Equity Elevator for over 20 years, has resigned and is moving to St. Louis. Martin Hugo is the new manager.—H.H.H.

Decatur, Ill.—The Macon-Piatt Service Co. at its annual meeting paid out dividend checks of \$23,565.87 to 1,747 customers. The net income of the company in 1944 was \$25,741.09. This was due to the limited amount of stock feeds available.—P.J.P.

Virden, Ill.—The Hulcher Soybean Products Plant, owned and operated by Norman Hulcher, is operating to capacity. A trial run of the new mill was made Dec. 9, and started continuous operation a few days later. The plant has a storage capacity of 80,000 bus.

Ava, Ill.—The Dean Milling Co. plant in this city has been purchased by the Randolph Milling Co., which has been operating the mill since the mill at Baldwin was destroyed. The Randolph Milling Co. is headed by Clyde A. Carter, who is a resident of Baldwin.—P.J.P.

Osburnville (Blue Mound p.o.), Ill.—Virgil H. Davidson has resigned as manager of the Consolidated Grain Co. elevator, a position he held for several years, and Harry Ferguson, manager of the Hight & Cline elevator at Bolivia, is in charge of the local elevator at present.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The directors of the Woodson Farmers Elevator Co. at their annual election named as president, Wm. E. Thomson of Jacksonville; Lawrence E. Roegge was retained as manager. The membership committee plans to qualify as a co-operative under the federal laws.—P.J.P.

Homer, Ill.—H. S. Johnston has sold the Johnston Elevator to Loren A. Williams of Jamaica and is retiring from the local grain business in which he has been active for the past 14 years. Mr. Williams has managed the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator at Jamaica since 1930. He will take over the local elevator July 1.

Mattoon, Ill.—A farm of 760 acres, northwest of Tuscola has been taken over by W. E. Orndorff, former operator of the Big 4 Elevator. Orndorff opened the Big 4 Elevator in 1907 and operated it until 1935, when he sold it to the Cleveland Grain Co. He remained as manager until July 7, 1944, when the elevator burned.—P.J.P.

Bloomington, Ill.—In keeping with the intent of the order of Director Byrnes and the findings of the ODT committee, our 42nd Annual Convention is called off. The regular reports of officers will be prepared and submitted by mail. The Board of Directors will give consideration to holding a meeting as soon as the emergency is passed.—Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Lawrence Farlow, Sec'y.

Danville, Ill.—Final settlement of the Lauhaff Grain Co.'s damage suit against the Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., has been reached, the amount of settlement not disclosed. The suit, which was in court earlier this year, came as a result of a fire at the local grain company in which there was a heavy loss. The insurance policies involved were for a total of \$80,000 and were written by a Detroit agent.

Brocton, Ill.—Albert Rodgers & Son have sold their local elevator to the Decker-Graham Grain Co. This elevator was built two years ago west of the Peoples Grain Co. elevator along the Nickel Plate railroad.

Tuscola, Ill.—Verne Wright recently resigned as manager of the local DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n, a position he held since 1937, and on Feb. 1 will become a partner in an industry connected with corn cob processing in Champaign. Harry Stackhouse, manager of the DeKalb plant in Marshall, Mo., will succeed him as manager of the local firm.—P.J.P.

Bushnell, Ill.—W. A. Elam of Shelbyville, Ill., has been employed to manage the newly organized McDonough Grain & Milling Co. elevator. The new co-operative took possession of the Bushnell Co-operative on Jan. 2. Mr. Elam has been assistant manager of the Shelbyville-Effingham Service Co. during the past two years and has been in charge of the feed program. Prior to that he was manager of a Greenville, Ill., elevator.

Forreston, Ill.—The Forreston Grain & Feed Mill expects to remodel the B. P. Hill Grain elevator which they bought, and to install considerable new machinery and all new motors. The feed business they now operate will be moved to their new location. This feed business has been a good going business for 13 years under the present management. They expect to double their mixing capacity at the new location. Onne A. DeWall is proprietor.

Champaign, Ill.—A new industry, Baw Industries, with headquarters here, is being established. Verne Wright of Tuscola, who recently resigned as manager of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n manager at Tuscola, is a partner in the new business, taking up his duties here Feb. 1. Corn cobs will be shipped to a plant producing furfural in Memphis, Tenn. Plans call for future establishment of processing plants and experimental laboratories for tests in the use of cobs in plastics in the Tuscola vicinity.—P.J.P.

Herschler, Ill.—John Karcher recently sold his elevator, operated under his name, to Ezra Martin of New Lenox, Ill., who has taken possession of the business. Mr. Karcher is retiring from the grain company he has been associated with for thirty years. He entered the business with his father, the late John Karcher, in 1905. In 1911 he became a partner, the firm known as Karcher & Son. Since the death of his father in 1921, he conducted the business alone. Mr. Marti formerly was manager of the New Lenox Grain Co. for over seven years.

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**R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**

Centerville (Centerville Station p.o.), Ill.—The 4,000,000-bu. grain elevator property known as Cargill East St. Louis Elevator "R", has been sold by Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, to the Cahokia Elvtr. Co., a recently formed corporation. Following the sale negotiations were completed for leasing of the property by Cargill, Inc., who will continue to operate the elevator as a public grain warehouse licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act. The sale transaction was closed Dec. 30 and the term of the lease commenced on that date. Cargill, Inc., had acquired title and deed to the property a few days before from the Alton & Southern Railroad. Alton & Southern officials in 1939 interested Cargill operators in the local site which is on a railroad riverfront spur south of the Cahokia power plant. The railroad company financed construction of the huge grain elevator under a contract deed. Provisions of the contract having been met, the property was turned over to the elevator firm. The Cahokia Elvtr. Co. purchased the elevator from Cargill, Inc., for a reported consideration of \$500,000. I. D. Sinaiko of Springfield, formerly manager of the Illinois Soy Products Co., is president of the Cahokia Elvtr. Co. Directors of the company are Mr. Sinaiko and his brother, J. N. Sinaiko of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Carl A. Sorling, local attorney. The elevator is all modern steel construction, completely equipped, including pneumatic barge unloading facilities for river grain traffic, and is situated on the Alton & Southern railroad. Mr. Sinaiko, in announcing the elevator will be continued as a terminal elevator for the present, stated there was a possibility of establishing a grain processing plant adjacent.

CHICAGO NOTES

Daniel F. Rice & Co. has moved to larger quarters on the third floor of the Board of Trade Bldg.

Louis Ulmann, New York, vice-president of the Continental Grain Co., has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

S. J. Meyers, vice-pres. of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., observed his 25th anniversary with the company on Jan. 5 and in honor of the occasion officers and staff members of the company tendered him a special luncheon party.

Frank H. Clutton was reappointed sec'y of the Board of Trade at the first regular meeting of the newly elected officers, and William B. Bosworth was renamed assistant sec'y. This is Mr. Clutton's eighteenth and Mr. Bosworth's seventeenth appointment to their respective offices.

August C. Hennig, assistant chief of police of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Hennig celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary Jan. 21. He has been in the employ of the Board of Trade some 30 years, interrupted while he was in the Navy during the first World War. Saturday, Jan. 20, fellow members of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, by Past Commander Fisher, presented Mr. Hennig with 25 silver dollars.

Illinois employers are advised by Acting Director of Labor Robert L. Gordon that the revised Form UC(III.) Ben-39, replacing the old form of the same number, becomes operative as of Feb. 1. The revised form must be used thereafter every time a worker is separated from the pay roll for an expected duration of seven days or more, or for a permanent or indefinite period. If a worker is laid off more than once during a year the form must be given to him at each layoff.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade Jan. 15 a net \$35,553.88 of receipts over expenditures was reported for 1944. The Chicago Board of Trade Safe Deposit Co., owner of the Board of Trade Building, reported an estimated net profit for the year of \$141,327.76. During the year the first mortgage on the building was reduced by \$400,000. Assets exceeded liabilities Dec. 31 by \$2,944,071, compared with \$2,798,762 a year ago. The weighing depart-

ment weighed 164,469 cars and 1,753 trucks, against 178,271 cars and 3,293 trucks in 1943.

The Chicago Chapter of Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held its annual ladies' night and dinner meeting the evening of Jan. 20 at the South Side Swedish Club when covers were laid for 82 guests. Lloyd Forsell of Albert Schwill & Co., first vice-pres., presided, introducing various chapter and national association officers who responded with brief, informal remarks. A program of entertainment consisting of music, solo dancing, acts of magic and re-counting of jokes, high-lighted the occasion. The later hours of the evening were passed dancing. The Chicago Chapter will hold its next meeting on Feb. 20, when members will assemble at Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.'s Maintenance Shops at 39th St. and Western Ave. at 3 p.m. for a tour of the plant.

INDIANA

Earl Park, Ind.—Beatty & Harlan is now operating under the new name of Beatty Grain Co.

Hammond, Ind.—M. G. R. Feed Co., Inc., has increased its capital stock to 250 shares saving p.v. of \$100 each.

Nappanee, Ind.—Walter Keesler is new manager at the Nappanee Elevator, succeeding Lawrence Weaver.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Vigo County Farm Bureau Co-op. building and contents were damaged by fire Jan. 4.

Thornhope, Ind.—John Depoy has succeeded Carl Vangundy as manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator.

Piercetown, Ind.—Delbert Musselman has succeeded Merrill Bennett as manager of the Piercetown Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Boonville, Ind.—Local grain and mill men say the demand for milfeed holds up very well. The demand for poultry feed is especially good.—W.B.C.

Lapel, Ind.—J. B. Todd, Noblesville, Ind., has purchased and taken possession of the Citizens Grain Co. There will be no change in name. H. A. McVey is the new manager.

Converse, Ind.—The Converse-Goodrich Corp. has been incorporated; 2,000 shares of \$25 p.v.; dealing in feed, coal, farm products and live stock; incorporators: P. E. Goodrich, Merrill W. Brown and C. C. Barnes.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd, now residing at Hendersonville, N. C., is trying to enjoy his 91st birthday in bed. His maid writes that he deeply enjoys every word received from his old associates in the land of the Hoosiers.

Galveston, Ind.—Karl Applegate, manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Winamac, Ind., for the past eight years, resigned from that position and is now manager of the Bahler Grain Co. His family will move here soon.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Farmers in this and adjoining counties fear there will be a serious shortage of farm labor during the coming summer. Many farmers in southern Indiana counties have sold their farms and moved to the towns to work in defense plants.—W.B.C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A 250 x 80 ft. brick and concrete hay-filled storage barn at the Belt Railroad & Stockyards Co. here burned recently, and more than 25,000 tons of baled hay, the stockyards' entire winter supply, was destroyed. Twelve firemen were overcome by smoke.

New Market, Ind.—The Layne & Thompson Grain Co. elevator that was badly damaged recently when a locomotive and nine cars of a west bound freight train were derailed and piled up against the side of the building, is being repaired, the McMillen Const. Co. having the contract. Titus Electric Co. is doing the electrical work.—Alonzo C. Layne.

Evansville, Ind.—Consolidation of all firms under the management of Igleheart Bros., Inc., General Foods affiliate, has been announced. Two local plants affected are the Union Elvtr.

Co. and Phoenix Mills. Other firms included are the Indiana Flour Co., Greenville, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., and Dothan, Ala.; Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; Atlas Mills, Vincennes and Collins Flour Mills, Pendleton, Ore. Under the new plan responsibility is vested in each member plant.—W.B.C.

Greencastle, Ind.—John Poor and Harley Miller are merging parts of their present businesses into a partnership under the name of Poor & Miller Co., dealers in feeds, grains and sundry lines. The new firm will operate the Roachdale Elvtr. Co. elevator at Roachdale, and the Quality Feed Store here, both owned by John Poor, and the Southend elevator and feed plant owned by Harley Miller. Poor & Miller will take over all operations in the grain and feed business now conducted by Mr. Poor and the Miller Grain Co., under the general management of Mr. Poor with headquarters here. Miller together with Ross Azbell and Clyde Miller will continue in the hardware business under the firm name of H. E. Miller & Co., which will discontinue the sale of feed and grain from that store.

IOWA

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently installed a new large-size hammer mill.—H.H.H.

Ottumwa, Ia.—F. F. Wilson, 85, associated with the Spry Bros. Grain Co. for many years, passed away Jan. 7.—A.G.T.

Logan, Ia.—Francis and Wilson Holben, opening a new feed store, are installing feed grinding and mixing machinery.

Danbury, Ia.—The Burke Elevator, closed for several years, has been opened by L. W. Pierce for the general buying of grain.

Hampton, Ia.—Louis H. Rowe was re-elected as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at the recent annual meeting of the company.

Conrad, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. plans to build a 50,000-bu. addition to its elevator during 1945 if the necessary permits can be obtained.

Percival, Ia.—Harry Snyder, who operated the Good Grain & Implement Co. elevator, was taken seriously ill recently and removed to St. Mary's hospital in Nebraska City.

Clinton, Ia.—R. E. Clizbe, vice-pres. and general manager of the Clinton Co., on Jan. 1 became president of both the National Candy Co. of St. Louis, Mo., and the Clinton Co., its subsidiary.—A.G.T.

Indianola, Ia.—E. H. Felton, local grain and feed dealer who is State Representative from his district, was recently made Speaker of the House. His many friends wish him well in his new assignment.—A.G.T.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Construction of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator to replace the one that burned last Oct. 29 has started. The foundation is being poured and Tillotson Const. Co. has a crew of men ready to start building.

Stanwood, Ia.—Paul Gadke and Earl Paist, grain and feed dealers operating the Wilkins Elevator, have located their office in the brick building just across the driveway, north from the elevator, more convenient to the elevator and their work.

Highview (Webster City p.o.), Ia.—Patronage refund checks totaling \$7,000 are being distributed among patrons of the co-op, Don Adams, manager of the elevator, announced. These checks represent the savings made by the firm on 1942 business.

Adair, Ia.—The Adair Feed Mill has started operations. L. R. Galiher is manager. The mill has undergone considerable remodeling in order to increase its efficiency, Mr. Galiher stated, and a line of livestock and poultry mashers will be produced for sale here and for distribution thruout southwest Iowa.

DeWitt, Ia.—Ernest Soenksen and Walter Klitzke assumed active ownership of the coal, feed and seed business they purchased recently from S. H. Vilmont, and are operating the firm under the name of DeWitt Supply Co. Mr. Klitzke will be in charge of the business.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The recent sale of the Updike Grain Corp. of Omaha to the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. of Denver for approximately \$1,000,000 does not include the lease on the North-Western grain elevator here operated by the Updike corporation, Nels Updike stated. The Updike firm will continue to operate the local elevator.

Miles, Ia.—A. E. Pearson and Fred Krabbenhoft have sold the Miles Mill to C. M. Stormes of the Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines. The new firm will operate under the name of J. L. Franks & Co. Wilbert Keel is the new manager with Clifton Krabbenhoft as assistant. Mr. Keel has been employed with the former owners for many years and is qualified to render excellent service in his new position.

Cherokee, Ia.—The Allison Feed Milling Co. property has been sold to Delapp & Co. of Waseca, Minn., and will be known in future as the Farmade Products Co., which is the manufacturing division of Delapp & Co. Earl Delapp is proprietor of the firm. The same line of items and formula will be continued and the same personnel will be employed. Additional feed and other lines will be added, however. Robert Sucher will continue as manager. The new owners took possession Jan. 1. The office is being remodeled and enlarged and the number of employees will be increased.

Joice, Ia.—Gerhard Larson, 52, who purchased the Joice Grain & Coal Co. owned by P. J. Fibelstad last Sept. 1 and had since operated the business, was found dead in his car in the garage at his home in Lake Mills late in the evening of Jan. 10. Death was attributed to a heart attack. It is believed he died early in the morning of that day. When he did not return home after work, Mrs. Larson, alarmed, telephoned the elevator and was told he had not been there that day. A search was made and the body discovered. Mr. Larson formerly was manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevator at Lake Mills. He had a crew of men working on some \$20,000 of improvements at the local elevator.

KANSAS

Norwich, Kan.—The Jackson & Son Elvtr. Co. has its new mill in operation.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained an electrical breakdown. at its plant on Dec. 30.

Fowler, Kan.—B. H. "Barney" Dinkins, manager of the Equity Exchange elevator, has resigned. He formerly was manager of the Co-op. elevator at Meade for several years.—I.D.A.

Whitewater, Kan.—The Whitewater Flour Mills Co. sustained a small fire damage on Dec. 31 when an automatic cut-off on a fuel oil line failed to work and overflow oil became ignited.

Newton, Kan.—The petition of the American Flours, Inc., of this city for a review of a regional directive on issues of wages and retroactivity was denied by the Regional War Board at Kansas City.—P.J.P.

Bucklin, Kan.—Lester Flair, of Radium, has been named manager of the Bucklin Co-op. Exchange Elevator. He was in the grain business here as manager of the Midwest Grain Co. until two years ago.—I.D.A.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The new Lindsborg Alfa-Meal mill was damaged by fire recently, that started in the headhouse and destroyed the dust collector and conveyor in addition to some alfa feed. Damage was estimated at \$2,000.

Sterling, Kan.—Benjamin Blackburn, formerly assistant superintendent of Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and before that assistant superintendent of Soya Corp. of America, has been placed in charge of production for the Arnold Milling Co.

Dodge City, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the Bates Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; the Ashland Co-op. Exchange, Ashland, Kan.; and Milton A. Bosse, Ellinwood, Kan.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Larned, Kan.—Sidney Smith, for the past 18 years grain buyer and manager of the Bowen Flour Mills, died recently, of a heart ailment. He had been engaged in the grain business most of his life, having been manager of mills at Pratt and Wright before coming to Larned.

Salina, Kan.—Gerald Byers, 12, died here Jan. 11, of injuries received in a mill elevator accident. John Landis, mill superintendent, said the Byers boy and chum were playing on a freight elevator, the Byers youth falling and being caught between the lift's floor and the floor above.—P.J.P.

Solomon Rapids, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator office was destroyed by fire recently. Manager Ed Tindle said the fire was started by an overheated coal stove. The small frame building was destroyed but the flames were prevented from spreading to the elevator or other nearby buildings.

Home, Kan.—Wallace T. Backman, formerly owner of a feed grinding company here, has been appointed manager of the recently acquired Continental Grain Co. elevator, formerly the Lewis Elvtr. & Grain Co. Roy Lewis is operating his seed business here since the sale of his elevator to Continental.

Topeka, Kan.—Dr. John Parker of Manhattan, Kan., director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Lowman Legion Men's Club Jan. 16. Dr. Parker, who has been an important figure in wheat production in Kansas, discussed "The Drama of 6,000 Years of Wheat."—P.J.P.

Sterling Kan.—In order to accommodate 200,000 bus. more grain in storage, the Farmers Co-operative Union has voted to erect additional storage bins at its local elevator. Construction will start as soon as material and labor are available, and when completed the capacity of the elevator will be more than doubled.—G.M.H.

St. Marys, Kan.—Construction began recently on a second alfalfa dehydration plant which will be located just west of the present alfalfa mill. This plant is scheduled to be finished by early spring and will be operated by Ed. Jones, owner of the Jones Electric Co. of Topeka. Mr. Jones operates both plants west of St. Marys, and also plans to build another warehouse near the new mill.—G.M.H.

Galva, Kan.—Albert Mastre, owner of a local grocery and feed business, is president of the Galva Oil, Gas & Industrial Corp., Inc., recently organized, and the first well to be drilled, now under contract, will be located back of his store. The oil company agrees to use 10 per cent of net profits for charitable purposes and is being formed with the idea of being a benefit to local returned service men.—I.D.A.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

CONSIGNMENTS

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GRAIN MERCHANTS

SATISFACTION

Hesston, Kan.—The Whitewater Elevator now is under the same management as the Hesston Milling Co. The two combined will be known as The Hesston Mill & Elevator, owned and operated by Roy S. Troyer.

Dodge City, Kan.—Most feed manufacturers have received a draft of the proposed feed bill which was prepared at the request of Kansas feed manufacturers which would do away with the necessity of attaching feed tax tags to each bag or individual package. You should send your comments to either the State Board of Agriculture or to your county legislators. We understand the proposed bill would permit the payment of the state feed tax on the basis of quarterly reports submitted to the State Board of Agriculture, doing away with the tax tag on each bag.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

St. Marys, Kan.—Gross sales during the calendar year of 1944 amounting to \$874,466 shattered all previous records in the 26-year history of the Farmers Union Elevator, according to an announcement made by C. M. Yocum, manager, at the semi-annual meeting of the association. In 1943, the volume of business was \$682,000; in 1942, \$556,000. According to figures compiled, the elevator's outgoing shipments of corn reached 351,000 bus., compared with 325,000 during 1943. Wheat handled totaled 155,000 bus. compared with 97,000 bus. in 1943. Other products handled included 13,500 bus. of soybeans and 1,600 bus. of flax.—G.M.H.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield Ky.—The Mayfield Sweet Feed Mill gave back pay of \$508 to one employee, the Department of Labor announced.

Sanders, Ky.—Edward T. Williams, for 48 years operator of the Eagle Valley Mill here before he retired from active business life several years ago, died Dec. 30.

Lexington, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard Co., of Louisville, has opened a wholesale and retail store here under the name of Feeders Supply Co. C. L. Moseley is manager.

Lexington, Ky.—Lawrence L. Clark of Rushville, Ind., has bought controlling interest in the Vine St. Feed Store. W. N. Barkley continues as manager. A new five-year lease on the present location was signed recently.

Sturgis, Ky.—The Union County Grain Co. has purchased the Ohio Valley Grain Co. elevator and is now operating it under the name of the new owners. The county grain company is comprised of Hugh Conway, R. R. Omer, R. S. Ruark and J. W. Hancock.

Cloverport, Ky.—O. W. Robinson of Knoxville, Tenn., who purchased the Star Roller Mills from J. R. Bandy in an auction sale in December, has taken over management of the mill. Maurice Bandy, son of the former owner, was placed in charge for a month. As soon as he can hire a miller, Mr. Robinson will begin the manufacture of flour, corn meal and all kinds of feed. The mill's milling capacity is 60 bbls. per day. The mill will continue business under the same name as when owned by Mr. Bandy. Mr. Robinson has an interest in the operation of a number of flour and feed mills in Tennessee and Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Winnfield, La.—Van Marsh and Jesse O. Anders have opened their farm supply store in the Cater building, operating as the Fairway Feed & Seed Store.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—George S. Rairigh recently announced the formation of his own organization which will operate under the name of the Maryland Feed Co. The new company plans to act in the capacity of distributor and broker with headquarters in the National Marine Bank Bldg. Mr. Rairigh for the past five years has been vice-pres. and sales manager of the Atlantic Supply Co. here.

MICHIGAN

Port Huron, Mich.—David W. McMorran, 74, who was interested in several milling, cereal and feed companies, died here Jan. 7. He was a former member of Congress from the Seventh Michigan district.—P.J.P.

Reading, Mich.—H. G. McClellan, owner and manager of the Reading Feed Mill, has given up this business in which he had been engaged for the past five years, and stock and equipment was to be sold at auction early this month.

Ortonville, Mich.—The Hamilton Feed Mill is being rebuilt. The floor of the building, believed to be the second oldest structure in the village and erected in 1848, collapsed Oct. 31. A cement block wall will support the building and a new double floor will be constructed. The old spillway is being done away with at the rear of the building.

Durand, Mich.—The Durand Milling Co. has been sold by Fred Anselm to R. B. McConkey of Richland. Mr. McConkey has had a wide experience in the grain, feed and milling business. He will take over the local mill about Feb. 1 and will specialize in handling of grain, beans, feed and coal. Rodney Yeager will continue with the new owner. Mr. Anselm operated the mill for more than 25 years. He will continue to make his home here.

MINNESOTA

Madelia, Minn.—The Rasmussen Mill recently installed a large hammer mill.—H.H.H.

Owatonna, Minn.—John Kaufman, 82, retired grain broker, died here Jan. 8.—P.J.P.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—O. J. Fossen, 86, pioneer Fergus Falls feed and seed dealer, died recently.

Hector, Minn.—The Hector Milling Co. recently installed a one-ton feed mixer.—H.H.H.

Lakeville, Minn.—The Lakeville Elvtr. Co. has installed a one-ton feed mixer at its plant.—H.H.H.

Beardsley, Minn.—A two-ton capacity feed mixer is being installed by the Independent Elevator.—H.H.H.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—A three-story addition is being built to the Mill, to be used for storage of feed and other supplies as well as to house a large bin for oat hulls.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n will hold its annual meeting and election of directors and officers to serve for the 1945 year, January 30.—F.G.C.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—Word was received here of the death, recently, in Minneapolis of O. J. Morrison, 89, a former grain dealer here. With his father he established here the elevator which since became the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Comstock, Minn.—Earl Hammerud has succeeded Fred Ronne as manager of the oil department of the Comstock Farmers Elvtr. Co., taking over his new duties Jan. 3. Mr. Ronne

resigned after 11 years' service. Mr. Hammerud has been connected with the elevator for several years as an assistant.

Butterfield, Minn.—E. R. Rohwer, who recently purchased the McCabe Bros. Elevator, has taken possession. He will be assisted in operation of the elevator by Paul Stennett, former manager of the business, which for many years was the Farmers Elevator.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The Albright Mill was completely destroyed by fire the afternoon of Jan. 8. Carl Chaffins, who operates the plant for the owner, heard a crashing noise in the engine room and upon opening the door to investigate, was driven back by a burst of flame. Twenty-five sacks of feed were saved. New equipment had been installed in the mill last fall.

Duluth, Minn.—K. S. Bagley, president, M. B. Stoker, vice president, were re-elected to serve 1945 at the annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade. Re-elected also were three directors, W. W. Bleacher, W. J. McCabe, W. R. McCarthy; Board of Arbitration were J. R. McCarthy, B. T. Dinham and M. P. McGraw, the latter a new member. There was no change in the personnel of the Board of Appeals, C. E. Fuller, Jr., E. H. Schumacher, W. F. Starkey, G. C. Wilson, J. A. Bennison.—F.G.C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Joe J. Jacoby, formerly with the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. branch in Dallas, Tex., has been made manager of its local office.

Charles D. White, 89, for many years superintendent at St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. elevator, died recently at the home of a daughter in Westport, Conn.—P.J.P.

Roland M. Earl and S. D. Horton organized and started operating the Horton-Earl Co. on N. First St. recently, in the feed brokerage business. Both men formerly were with the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co.

E. F. Carlston, 79, retired Minneapolis grain dealer, died Jan. 13 at Abbott hospital following a six weeks' illness. Mr. Carlston was born at Ashton, Minn., and came to Minneapolis in 1898. He was vice-president of W. P. Devereux Co. and later headed a concern bearing his name.

William Stewart, 47, employee of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., had his left leg fractured and badly mangled when it became caught on a pulley shaft on the sixth floor of the elevator. After nearly an hour's work a fire department rescue squad and an ambulance crew finally disentangled him, and with difficulty, carried him to the ground floor. He was removed to Northwestern Hospital.—P.J.P.

The Northwest Feed Club entertained a number of prominent officials from other feed industry groups at a dinner meeting in the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis Jan. 16. The dinner climaxed a two-day convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n. Brief talks were made by Joseph E. Nelson, pres. of the Chicago Feed Club; E. L. Dutcher, pres. of the Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Club; R. B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Washington, D. C.; E. P. MacNicol, assistant pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, and O. N. La Follette, sec'y of the Feed Institute of Iowa, Des Moines. W. H. Peters, professor of animal husbandry, and H. J. Sloan, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Minnesota, described some of the feed research activities being conducted at the university. They stated that a request has been made to the Minnesota legislature for a larger and modern animal and poultry husbandry building to replace the cramped and out-of-date quarters in which the research experiments are now being conducted.

MISSOURI

Fayette, Mo.—The Fayette Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. sold the sales barn adjoining its property to John Lightfoot who will use it as a garage.—P.J.P.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Tipton, Mo.—The M.F.A. Co-operative Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reappointed Claude Ferguson as manager of the elevator and Henry Johnson as feed grinder.—P.J.P.

Hannibal, Mo.—James F. DeNio, manager of the Hummer Flour and Feed Store, died Jan. 3. He previously had been connected with the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. for nine years.

Martinsburg, Mo.—Charles Blackmore, 63, for the last six years manager of the Missouri Farmers Elevator, died Jan. 17 at the Audrain Hospital in Mexico, Mo., where he was taken following a stroke.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—L. C. Chase of Valier & Spies Milling Co., and George L. Kelley of J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., were elected to the board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange at the recent annual election.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fletcher Riggs, formerly manager of Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.'s local office, now is connected with W. S. Geiger Commission Co. in this market. Fred Nuzum, who has been representing Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. at Omaha, becomes the St. Joseph manager, succeeding Mr. Riggs.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thos. A. Hartman, 58, died at the Christian Hospital Jan. 13, of injuries received at the Valier-Spies Milling Co. plant, where he was employed as a weigher. Hartman was found on the floor of the plant with a fractured skull. He is believed to have fallen while stepping off a man lift.—P.J.P.

Sikeston, Mo.—Murray E. Phillips, 43, treasurer of the Scott County Milling Co. and actively engaged with the company for a number of years, died unexpectedly of a cerebral hemorrhage Jan. 4 at Miami Beach, Fla. He had not been well for three months and was resting at the Tatem Hotel at the time.—P.J.P.

Tuscumbia, Mo.—The Anchor Milling Co. at its annual meeting here elected the following officers: Pres., C. B. Wright; vice-pres., R. V. Wells; sec'y-treas., Mrs. C. B. Wright. The latter succeeds her son, Homer C. Wright, who is in the armed forces overseas. The Anchor company was organized in Tuscumbia in 1897.—P.J.P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The district War Labor Board at Kansas City has granted the following increases for members of the Flour and Feed Mill Workers Local, A. F. L., employees of the G. H. Dulle Milling Co.: 60c an hour wage rate for millers; 58c for operators; 55c for all others. These classifications were being paid 55c. Adjustments were made retroactive to July 25, 1944.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. B. Plummer was elected president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for 1945. Other officers chosen at the recent annual election were: R. G. Graham of Geiger & Graham Grain Co., vice-pres.; Mr. Graham is a former Exchange president, and succeeds Mr. Plummer in the office of vice-pres.; directors named were C. D. Kieber, K. B. Clark, Fletcher Riggs, E. M. Loutch and Jerome Taylor. Other members of the board are M. A. Hayes, J. D. McKee, R. G. Graham and A. B. Plummer.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

C. E. Lee has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from W. J. Haynes, Jr. The membership sold for \$3,500, not including the transfer fee.

W. W. Fuller has been elected president of the Commission Men's Ass'n within the Kansas City Board of Trade. L. J. Byrne, Jr., is the new vice-pres., and R. A. Wood, sec'y-treasurer.

Staff Sgt. Joseph Groff, 22, who was employed by General Mills, Inc., before entering the service, was killed in action over Germany Sept. 12, according to reports. He had been awarded the Air Medal.—G.M.H.

John P. Lynn, ranch and farm manager since 1934 for the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., has terminated that connection. Hereafter Mr. Lynn will be associated with Harold A. Merrill, in the operating of his cattle and grain business in Kansas and Texas.—G.M.H.

Jack Noble, Jr., 35, who was employed for seventeen years at General Mills, Inc., where he was chief clerk and assistant sales manager in the commercial feed department before his enlistment in the Army, has been missing in action in Belgium since Dec. 19, according to word received by his wife, Mrs. Louise Noble. He was a technician fifth grade in the field artillery.—G.M.H.

Men and women of the Midland Flour Milling Co. received the achievement "A" award of the War Food Administration recently for fulfillment of their responsibility in providing food as essential wartime material. John W. Cain, president, was presented the green flag with the dark blue A in the center. Mr. Cain pledged the plant to an all-out continuation of the past efforts. "A" pins were presented to the employees by E. O. Pollock, director of food distribution.—G.M.H.

The Kansas City Feed Club at its meeting Jan. 18 elected M. A. McClelland president for the ensuing year; Curtis Kneale was named vice-pres., Charles Nathan, sec'y, and Charles

L. Johnson, treasurer. A dinner was given in connection with the annual election. Membership of the club is 200.

The Regional War Labor Board announced Jan. 6 that it could find no justification within the wage stabilization program for a 10c an hour increase in contract minimum wage rates sought by approximately 300 production employees of 13 terminal grain elevators in greater Kansas City. Labor members of the board dissented. The Flour, Feed, Seed House and Grain Elvtr. Workers' Union, A.F.L., had contended that an inequity existed between wages paid by the terminal elevators and those paid by eight other mill elevators in the Kansas City area, that the wage minimums in the latter were from 8c to 11c higher than paid by the terminal elevators.

MONTANA

Roy, Mont.—Fire originating from an overheated stove caused a loss at the Montana Flour Mills Co. plant on Jan. 2.



Streamlining calls for curves! The Calumet Cup, the only elevator bucket with the logarithmic curve (A) (a patented feature) is streamlined to conform with the natural flow of grain . . . to reduce to a minimum frictional and gravitational resistance in loading and discharging.

The lip of the Calumet Cup (B) formed in a straight line tangent to the curved part scoops up a full load, aids in discharge. Top of ends (C) streamlined in the form of a Hyperbolic Spiral Curve permit capacity loads, prevent spilling while cup is moving up the up-leg and passing over head pulley. (D) Bolt holes, a trifle above center, give better balance, prevent wearing groove across belt. Closer spacing and faster speed made possible. Less power consumed per bushel. Longer life.

Write for Form 35 . . . learn how much guaranteed capacity you can obtain from your elevator legs by substituting Calumet Cups for old style buckets . . . without costly alterations.

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CALUMET **SUPER CAPACITY ELEVATOR** **CUP**

Great Falls, Mont.—A fire probably due to friction or spark from a scraper slightly damaged the Montana Flour Mills Co. plant on Jan. 7.

Lindsay, Mont.—Construction has been completed on an elevator here for the Farmers Union. The property formerly was at Roy, where it was maintained by Victor McKerlie.

Four Butte, Mont.—The bulk oil station owned by the Farmers Elevtr. Co. burned recently. The company's elevator with a quantity of grain burned last Sept. 3 at a heavy loss.

NEBRASKA

Fremont, Neb.—Robert McCarthy is new general sales representative of Sargent & Co. in Nebraska.

Stanton, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op Supply Co. recently suffered a fire loss in its office. Robert Piller is local manager.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. D. Noakes has been transferred here from Wayne, Neb., by the Ralston Purina Co. and will represent the company in this larger area, with headquarters here.

Josselyn, Neb.—Central Mills, Inc. (Dunbridge, O.) has sold its local plant to A. G. Brinker as of Jan. 1. Mr. Brinker formerly was sec'y-treas. of Central Mills, Inc., which has plants at Dunbridge and Cygnet, O.

Lincoln, Neb.—W. T. Barstow, president of the Barstow Grain Co., recently celebrated his 92nd birthday anniversary with a gathering of neighbors at his home. Born in New Hampshire, Mr. Barstow has been in the grain business 56 years.

Madison, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Ass'n during the past few months has added a fire-proof vault to the office building and a new feed room to the elevator building. F. J. Sixta, manager of the elevator, stated in course of time the feed room will be made into a feed grinding and mixing room and that other plans for expansion are being contemplated.

Geneva, Neb.—The Geneva Milling Co. mill and elevator burned Jan. 11. The fire was discovered about 3 a.m. breaking out of the head house. The mill and elevator buildings are total loss; their contents included approximately 12,000 bus. of corn, 2,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of oats. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat in steel storage bin was undamaged.—H.M.L.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Ingles & Son report work on moving the Amherst elevator here, has been held up pending arrival and installation of a large steel pan in the pit to keep the water out. Meanwhile the foundation is ready upon which the elevator will be placed and priority has been given for a 50-ton truck scale. W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has the contract for rebuilding the elevator.

Concord, Neb.—D. A. Paul is new manager of the Crowell Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Lexington, Neb.—A 25,000-bu. storage addition is being built for Albert Kjar and the grinding facilities of his plant are being enlarged, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. having the contract.

Lincoln, Neb.—Stockholders of Lincoln Grain Exchange held their annual business meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and elected J. M. Paul, James M. Hammond, Cobe E. Venner and W. S. Whitten to the board of directors. The newly constituted board then elected officers, renaming the incumbents: Pres., J. M. Hammond; vice-pres., Cobe Venner; sec'y-treas., W. S. Whitten.

Red Cloud, Neb.—Clyde Bowen and sons, Kenneth and Richard, who have been associated with the Amboy Milling & Elevtr. Co. in the farming and live stock business on a share basis for several years, have now acquired a substantial financial interest in the company. Since the death of Charles and Sylvester Frisbie the company has been operating on a somewhat restricted basis. Clyde will devote his time to the interests of the milling company, which in connection with the mill and elevator has large holdings of lands and livestock. Kenneth and Richard Bowen will continue in charge of the Bowen Motor Co.

Culbertson, Neb.—Joe G. Crews has purchased the Culbertson Lumber & Grain Co., a business operated for many years by Joe Heizenreter. He took active charge of the business Jan. 1 and has retained the services of John and Albert Groothuis, who have been in charge of the lumber yard since Mr. Heizenreter suffered a heart attack last July. Ownership of the Bullard Milling Co. mill and grain elevator, now operated under leave by Earl G. Gale of McCook, has been retained by Mr. Heizenreter. His health is improving steadily but doctors have ordered him to take a complete rest for another year at least.

Broken Bow, Neb.—The Broken Bow Elevtr. Co.'s newly remodeled grain elevator made its first carload shipments of corn to eastern markets early this month. The local elevator property early last fall was purchased by Clyde Arnold and his brother-in-law, Mel Condron, who formed the Broken Bow Elevtr. Co. with Mr. Condron as manager. The elevator, which was little used since 1934, except for storage purposes from time to time, was completely remodeled and repaired by the new owners. A large brick and tile store room was added. Altho the elevator is in operation, the owners stated they have several other important improvements under way, which will be completed as soon as weather conditions permit. Among them is installation of a large new truck scale and construction of a scale building. Grain storage facilities will be increased in the near future. Feed grinding equipment will be installed in the recently completed addition.

NEW JERSEY

Newfield, N. J.—The building and stock of the Fox Co. were damaged badly by fire on Jan. 5.

NEW YORK

Eaton, N. Y.—Moses Retail Feeds, Inc., has been chartered to conduct a general grain, feed and flour business here. Capital stock is \$200,000, \$100 p.v.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The regional W.L.B. on Jan. 11 ordered a schedule of wage rates for 12 classifications, ranging from 87.5c per hour for sacked-feed pilers to \$1.225 per hour for millwrights, sheet metal workers and electricians in the wage dispute between Ralston Purina Co. and Local 19,184, Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers Union (A.F.L.). The dispute involved 225 employees and the wage adjustments were made retroactive to Aug. 1, 1944. Unless a petition for review is filed, the order becomes final and binding.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fortuna, N. D.—O. D. Bervig is the new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding C. O. Wollan.

Antler, N. D.—H. J. Hansen has succeeded Guttorm Aaros as manager of the Antler Co-op. Grain Co. elevator.

Crosby, N. D.—Arnold Hagen has succeeded A. W. Warnke as manager of the Crosby Grain & Milling Co. plant.

Hillsboro, N. D.—Fire caused by an overheated stove damaged the Midwest Feed & Produce Co. plant on Jan. 5.

Jamestown, N. D.—The Kloose Farmers Elevtr. Co. is a new member recently enrolled in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—Clarence N. Haugse recently resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator. Oscar Madson will succeed him.

Edgeley, N. D.—The Peterson-Biddick Co. has completed transfer of its quarters to its new location on East Main St. The change was made to give the firm enlarged space, Ray Eard, manager, stated.

Bowbells, N. D.—The Bowbells Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n has let a contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for installation of an automatic scale, a cleaner and a high speed distributor in its elevator.

West Fargo, N. D.—A thief who sneaked into the business office at the Goldberg Seed & Feed Co. while a night crew was busy elsewhere recently stole \$900 in cash. The office door and safe had been left unlocked.

OHIO

Kenton, O.—The Kenton Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s building and stock was damaged by fire on Jan. 2.



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Stryker, O.—Glen Clark has succeeded Ellis Wyse, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Exchange elevator.

Troy, O.—The Falknor Grain Co. office was broken into recently by prying open a window, and a drawer was pulled from the desk but Ed Falknor reported nothing was missing.

Hebron, O.—Charles A. Pence, 73, retired grain elevator operator, died Jan. 5 after 18 months' illness. He was engaged in the hay and grain business here for 50 years, retiring in 1938.

Mt. Vernon, O.—A motor on a feed grinder burned out at the Wayne Cash Feed Store recently as the last grind of the day was being made. City firemen stopped the blaze with a small hose line, but grinding at the store was forced to suspend for several days while the motor was being repaired. Asa Workman is proprietor.

Convoy, O.—The Convoy Equity Co. elevator, containing 6,000 bus. of wheat, 5,000 bus. of oats, 1,000 bus. of corn, and large quantities of soybeans and feed, was destroyed completely by fire Jan. 6, with a loss estimated at \$50,000. Detached warehouses were saved. The company already is laying plans to erect a new elevator at the very earliest date possible.

Xenia, O.—An indignation meeting of coal, feed and grain dealers in a six-county area, protesting against O.P.A. methods, was held here recently, when the discussion centered on suits charging violation of O.P.A. ceiling prices for coal, filed in federal court at Cincinnati the preceding week against 13 dealers in this district, including two here and one in Yellow Springs, and the practicability of remaining in business. Organization of a Greene County Ass'n of coal, feed and grain dealers was effected, R. E. Crone, mayor of Osborn and grain and coal dealer, being named temporary chairman; James Miller, Xenia, vice-chairman, and Kenneth Stewart, Alpha, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—Paul Atkinson, who has been connected with the Norris Grain Co. for 23 years, most of which time was spent in the export department in New York, coming to Toledo in 1935, then going to St. Louis, later to New York and returning here in 1940 as manager of the company, was elected president of the Toledo Board of Trade for 1945 at the recent annual election. D. L. Norby, manager of Cargill, Inc., at Maumee, O., was named first vice-pres.; L. J. Schuster, head of the L. J. Schuster Grain Co., second vice-pres.; P. M. Barnes, manager of the Lansing Grain Co., treasurer; A. E. Schultz, sec'y, who is serving in the U. S. Navy, was given leave of absence and A. W. Russell was named acting sec'y.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sunnyside, Wash.—Robert Crouter, formerly manager of the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co. at Craigmont, Ida., has entered the feed business here.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., include the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co., Redmond, Ore.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Pvt. Leon Pullar, former employee of the Polson mill and Grays Harbor Feed Co., has been missing in action in France since Dec. 12, his wife has been advised by the war department.

Oakesdale, Wash.—James Camp is now manager of the Oakesdale Grain Growers, Inc. Mr. Camp has been in the warehouse and elevator business, now operated by the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., at Thornton, Wash., for 23 years.

Vancouver, Wash.—A combination machine shop and recreation building is being built at the foot of West 13th St., to be used by employees of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. grain elevator, which now is owned by the S. P. & S. railroad.

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—The Coeur d'Alene Grain & Milling Co. has been finally dissolved. The Farmers Union Oil & Supply Co. purchased the milling concern last September, which had been in existence for 37 years, and assumed charge at that time.

Garfield, Wash.—J. E. Trimble, who entered the grain business here nearly 25 years ago, died Jan. 13. He was manager of the Garfield Union Warehouse Co. until the time of his death and was well known as a pioneer of Palouse country. He was an active member of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., and will long be remembered by his many friends in the association for his progressive enthusiasm and ready humor.

Harrington, Wash.—The Odessa Union is building a bulk grain warehouse that will eliminate the necessity of piling loose wheat outside. The structure when completed will be 120 x 120 ft. and 40 ft. high, with an estimated capacity of 240,000 bus. of bulk wheat. Underground conveyors will be installed leading to the company's elevators. The old red sack warehouse will be taken down and the lumber salvaged and used in construction of the warehouse. Robert Stone is local manager. Sol Reiman, Odessa, is the company manager.

Ione, Wash.—Priorities have been granted and construction has started on a \$22,473 crib structure wheat elevator with a 100,000-bu. storage capacity for Swanson Warehouse, Garland Swanson announced. Western Builders has the contract. Mr. Swanson is a buyer, grower and warehouse operator.

Craigmont, Ida.—A. I. Jacobs is new manager at the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co., succeeding Robt. Crouter who resigned.

Portland, Ore.—Six new directors of the Portland Merchants Exchange were elected at the annual stockholders meeting. They are W. H. Younger, Terminal Flour Mills; S. E. Mikkelsen, Kerr Gifford & Co.; Fred N. Mills, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; George Milnor, American Mail Line; G. S. Keeney, Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers, and Dwight Morris, Portland Stevedoring Co.—F.K.H.

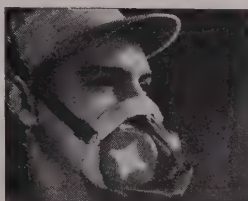
PENNSYLVANIA

Bangor, Pa.—The Flory Milling Co., feed manufacturing company, is building two additional grain storage tanks of 150,000 bus. capacity. A work room, with improved cleaning equipment, also will be built. George I. Godshalk, vice pres., also announced that construction of a new, modern chemical laboratory, and work on a new research farm, will start in the near future. These will be operated under the supervision of Dr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, director of nutritional research.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City, S. D.—The Tri State Milling Co. will appeal a Pennington County Circuit Court jury award of \$4,250 damages to John M. McLeod, Rapid City, in connection with the death of his four-year-old son. The child drowned in a flume near the mill June 7, 1943. McLeod sued for \$10,000 damages.—A.G.T.

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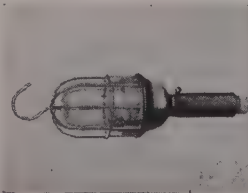
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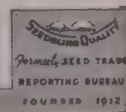


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Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Every necessary precaution has been taken in the manufacture of this Guard to make it safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. Has 10 outstanding features that make it worth every dollar it costs to you. **No. 308**—\$10.00.

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SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY



Platte, S. D.—Harm T. Ringling has purchased the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co. business and good will, effective Jan. 1. Mr. Ringling, who has been a farmer, will take active charge of the business. William B. Yaresh will continue as manager. The firm will buy grain and sell commercial feeds, flour and coal.

SOUTHEAST

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Feed & Farm Supply Store was damaged by fire in December.

Roanoke, Va.—Roanoke City Mills is building an 11-story concrete feed mill, the new structure replacing the one lost by fire several months ago. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. was awarded the contracts for the construction and machinery and priorities having been received, work started at once. The plant will have a total feed manufacturing capacity of 250 tons in eight hours, with total grain storage, including all bins, of 130,000 bus. Of wholly modern design, the plant will be built for the continuous system of feed mixing. The Roanoke City Mills, of which J. W. Ring is the head, also operates a flour mill here.

TENNESSEE

Jackson, Tenn.—Clarence E. Pigford, 71, director and vice-president of the Model Mill Co., died here Jan. 8 after an illness of several weeks.—P.J.P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Frank E. Gillette, president of the Gillette Grain Co., was re-elected to the Chamber of Commerce Board of Governors for a three year term at the recent annual election.

WISCONSIN

North Freedom, Wis.—Lloyd and Raymond Benden, brothers, have acquired the Westenhaven Feed Mill.

Janesville, Wis.—Louis Mullikin is owner and manager of a new feed warehouse at N. Academy St. and Laurel Ave.

Belleville, Wis.—The Borst & Rasmussen feed mill was damaged by a small fire that originated from an overheated stove on Jan. 6.

Superior, Wis.—Peter Skamser has been re-appointed by Gov. Goodland to the state grain and warehouse commission. His new term will expire Feb. 5, 1948.

Darlington, Wis.—The Benedict Mill in announcing change of management of the Olson Mill stated new equipment will be added to provide better service to customers.

Waldo, Wis.—S. E. Wierman's Sons, feed mill, operated by the two Wierman brothers for the past 30 years, has been sold to Josse Bros. who will continue the business.

Janesville, Wis.—J. Orrin Anderson, for four years manager of the Edgerton (Wis.) Farmers Warehouse, recently resigned from that position to accept a place with the Farmers Feed Co. here.

Edgerton, Wis.—Edwin Nettum, Brookings, S. D., will replace J. Orrin Anderson as manager of the Edgerton Farmers Warehouse. Mr. Anderson resigned to accept a position in Janesville, Wis.

Balsam Lake, Wis.—The Balsam Lake Feed Mill, operated by Fred Nelson, has been purchased by George Whitnar of Clear Lake, Wis. Mr. Nelson is retiring from active business because of his health.

DePere, Wis.—Lee Bros. Co. flour, feed and general store, operated by Edward A. James, Mike E., and Mark P. Lee, burned Jan. 9 at an estimated loss of \$85,000. None of the \$45,000 worth of stock was saved.

Black River Falls, Wis.—The Charter Oak Feed Co., three miles south of here, has been purchased by the Federation Co-op. Oil Co. from H. L. Landers who continues with the mill as manager.

Grain Carriers

THE SOUTHWEST Shippers Advisory Board will meet Feb. 28 and Mar. 1 in the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

TRAINS of empty box cars are being moved west from the eastern points where they have been tied up by bad weather and manpower shortage. About 4,000 cars were tied up.

NEW BOX CARS installed in 1944 totaled 14,476; and 19,210 were on order Jan. 1, 1945, besides 468 locomotives, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

FREE TIME on set back cars in Minnesota has been cut down in a service order issued by the I.C.C. at the request of the O.D.T., on account of unusual delay in loading and unloading cars of grain.

THE SENATE interstate commerce committee on Jan. 15 approved the renominations of Chairman J. Hayden Alldredge and Chas. D. Mahaffie to membership in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SHIPPERS have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to reconsider its authorization for abandonment of 42 miles of line between Warsaw and Sedalia, Mo., as truck facilities are gradually wearing out and could not be replaced.

BASED on advance reports from 86 Class I railroads, whose revenues represent 80.8 per cent of total operating revenues, the Ass'n of American Railroads estimated that railroad operating revenues in December, 1944, decreased 3.3 per cent under the same month of 1943.

EFFECTIVE Jan. 18 to Feb. 1 movement of wheat by rail from the Buffalo area to North Atlantic ports for shipment to foreign countries has been prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission, except as to special permits. The order is intended to make more box cars available for other shipments.

EXPORT GRAIN unloaded at all ports in 1944 totaled 38,849 cars compared with 53,204 cars in 1943, or a decrease of 27 per cent. Export grain unloaded at the ports in December totaled 3,136 compared with 5,770 in the same month last year, or a decrease of 46 per cent, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

RAILROADS in 1944 handled the greatest volume of freight traffic, measured in ton-miles of revenue freight, for any year on record, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced. In that year it amounted to approximately 737,000,000,000 revenue ton-miles. This was an increase of 1.4 per cent above the previous record established in 1943 when the volume amounted to 727,075,495,000 revenue ton-miles.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Jan. 13 totaled 46,678 cars, an increase of 7,123 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 10,764 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Jan. 13, totaled 32,022 cars, an increase of 3,701 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 8,708 cars below the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

ABANDONMENT of unprofitable branch lines by the railways of the United States totaled 640 miles in 1944 compared with 2,516 in 1942 and 1,096 in 1943, figures compiled by George E. Boyd, Associate Editor, *Railway Age*, reveal. The largest single abandonment in 1944 was that of the International-Great Northern, between Navasota, Texas, and Madisonville, 43 miles. The second largest individual abandonment, also in Texas, involved the removal of 40 miles of line by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, between De Leon and Cross Plains.

FOUR hundred million of the \$500,000,000 for road construction will not be available until the president proclaims the end of the war emergency, or the Senate and House adopt a concurrent resolution authorizing its expenditure. The remaining \$100,000,000, under the terms of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, signed by the President last Dec. 20, may be appropriated by Congress immediately and will then be available for financing surveys and plans and construction, and for the purchase of rights-of-way for projects to be immediately constructed.

ORGANIZATIONS planning to hold conventions, conferences, trade shows or group meetings after Feb. 1, "will have to show how the war effort would suffer if the meetings were not held," ODT Director Johnson announced. He has been made chairman of War Committee on Conventions.



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Mid-West Shippers Hear of Car Shortage

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board re-elected the officers at the annual meeting Jan. 5 at the Palmer House, Chicago. Irving M. Peters, traffic manager of the Corn Products Refining Co., is general chairman; C. F. Devine, Chicago, general secretary. Among the numerous directors are T. C. Burwell of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., R. H. Craddock of the Rahr Malting Co., Manitowoc; R. V. Craig of Allied Mills, Chicago; C. A. Lahey of the Quaker Oats Co.; C. D. Miller of the American Maize Products Co.; A. A. Wuchterl, manager transportation department, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

L. R. Capron, vice-pres. C., B. & O., said the railroads should have more help in obtaining manpower.

J. J. Mahoney, gen. supt. transportation, Santa Fe, said he could see no improvement in the box-car situation until the flow of cars from eastern territory was increased.

Too Many Cars Leaking Grain

The manpower shortage created by the war is accurately reflected in figures by the percentage of grain laden cars leaking when arriving at Chicago during 1944. This was 8.85 per cent, a sharp increase over preceding years. In 1943 the percentage leaking was 7.38; in 1942, 5.57; in 1941, 4.91, while in 1939 it was only 3.3 per cent.

J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, reports that the leaks were recorded as follows: Bulged grain door, 1,317; over grain door, 2,592; end of grain door, 293; drawbar, 133; side of car, 986; end of car, 234; bottom of car, 760; end or corner post, 200; door posts, 437; total, 6,952.

Of the 6,952 leaking cars, 4,202 were grain door leaks, 5.35 per cent of the total; while 2,750 or 3.5 per cent were car box leaks. These figures cover only cars containing grain and cars from points outside Chicago district.

It is significant that of the cars recorded leaking 60 per cent were leaking at or over grain door, while only 40 per cent were leaking at the car box. This reflects in part the failure of the state samplers taking samples for inspection to replace the top boards, tho Mr. Schmitz does not say so.

Argument on Ex-Barge Grain Proportionals

The entire Interstate Commerce Commission heard argument recently by the grain shippers, railroad representatives and barge operators on I. & S. No. 4718, Grain Proportions Ex-Barge to Official Territory.

A. B. Enoch for the western railroads said the barge interests were asking the Commission to prescribe a rate of 28 cents from Morris, Ill., to New York, altho the rate from Ft. Wayne to New York was 30 cents.

W. R. Scott for the Kansas City Board of Trade and allied interests said "We can get along without proportional rates if the price of keeping them is disruption of the existing rate structure."

David Root for the Co-operative Allied Grain Dealers maintained that the reshipping rate proposed by the examiner would put the Co-operative out of business.

Jos. K. Knudson of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture said the proposed rates would discourage shipment of grain by the economical barge and nullify the intent of Congress that cheap waterway transportation be available to shippers.

The examiner had recommended rates from Chicago to Central Territory 1.5 cents under the corresponding local rates, and to destination in trunk line and New England Territories 5.5 cents under the corresponding local rates.

Requests Grain Shippers Not to Use S/O B/L

J. W. Holloway, Chairman of the 9th Regional Transportation Conservation Committee, is appealing to grain shippers to avoid using S/O Bs/L except when necessary. He writes,

"So many optimistic statements have been made predicting an early termination of the war in Europe that there seems to have been acquired an attitude of complacency. Such an attitude is certainly not justified as to transportation. You may look for conditions to get worse before they get better. There are simply not enough cars and manpower to meet the needs. What we have must be utilized to the very best advantage. Car delays must be avoided and manpower conserved wherever possible.

"The ODT-ICC Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee requests that shippers of grain and grain products use shippers order Bs/L only in cases where the Bs/L are used for banking purposes. In many cases the B/L is not so used and a straight bill will serve every useful purpose.

"The purpose of the request is to prevent possible delays to cars and to conserve manpower. It is obvious that it requires more effort on the part of shippers, receivers, and the railroads to handle shippers order bills of lading than straight bills of lading."

Cylinder Adjustments for Threshing Barley

H. H. DeLong of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station finds that threshing barley for feeding purposes often requires a cylinder adjustment different from that used for threshing barley for the malting trade. All three types of cylinders—the rubber-faced bar, the rasp bar, and the spike tooth—may be adjusted to thresh barley to suit both the feeder and the malster. A slight advantage of the rubber-faced bar cylinder seems to be its ability to thresh without excessive cracking or skinning barley kernels.

Any end play in a spike-tooth cylinder may be a cause of cracked kernels. Bent cylinder teeth or concave teeth cause cracking of barley grains. Cylinder bar speeds above 6,000 ft. per minute cause mechanical damage to barley kernels regardless of concave clearance. Cylinder bar speeds less than 4,700 f.p.m. fail to do an adequate job of threshing.

Handling threshed barley with the drag elevator or with shovels does not increase the mechanical damage. Elevating barley with the grain blower causes very slight additional cracking when run at recommended speeds. However, if the blower is run above recommended speeds additional cracking is noticeable. Frequent minor changes may be necessary in con-

cave clearance or cylinder speeds, or both, during the day to compensate for changes in temperature or in the moisture content of straw and grain.

Railroads Hampered by Bad Laws

Make-work laws enacted at the behest of labor agitators have plagued the transportation companies. In an address before a joint luncheon meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board and the Traffic Club of Chicago these rules were criticized in the following, by F. G. Gurley, pres. of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.:

For many years our capacity and our efficiency had been restricted artificially. Under Arizona law we were prohibited from running freight trains in excess of 70 cars, or running passenger trains consisting of more than 14 cars. Under an agreement with the trainmen made more than forty years ago we were prohibited from handling more than 50 loads into San Bernardino, Cal., from the east. This rule had persisted despite many improvements in the art of braking during those forty years and despite other improved facilities. Under another agreement with the train crews we were prohibited from hauling more than 2,900 tons with doubleheaders between Needles, Cal., and Winslow, Ariz.

Our yard tracks, our passing tracks and the pulling capacity of our locomotives thruout a period of years had been attuned to these artificial restrictions. Following the outbreak of war, the federal government, functioning thru the Interstate Commerce Commission, issued orders which resulted in our being freed of these artificial restrictions for the duration of the war.

The important point about it, however, is that until we could get locomotives with greater pulling capacity and build longer sidings and extend our yard tracks, we were not in position to do much about increasing our efficiency and our capacity. So while we were moving the heaviest transcontinental business we ever had experienced, it was necessary for us to build these longer and additional tracks and to acquire the locomotives as quickly as possible. This we succeeded in doing.

The State of Oklahoma also passed a 70-car limit law in 1937 and that too was set aside for the duration of the war, but in Oklahoma we were able to return immediately to an efficient method of operation. The difference between Arizona and Oklahoma being that the Oklahoma law was passed after we had built up an efficient transportation plant.

If it had not been for the removal of these artificial restrictions and the enlargement program which was adopted immediately, Santa Fe could not have met the war demands as we have.

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Field Seeds

FARMINGTON, MINN.—Chas. F. Nelson, seed corn specialist, died Dec. 25, aged 71 years.

TRACY, MINN.—The Lau Seed Co. had the formal opening of its new seed house Jan. 13.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Chas. F. Link will remove his long established seed business to a new location at 713 East Adams street.

RUSHVILLE, ILL.—Kenneth Moore has gone to Old Mexico where he will begin the formation of a new seed corn business.—P. J. P.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Meyer Seed Co. has removed to a new location into a 6-story building with 33,000 square feet of floor space, and improved facilities.

De Witt, Ia.—The De Witt Supply Co., formed by Ernest Soenksen and Walter Klitzke, has purchased the seed, feed and coal business of S. H. Vilmon. Mr. Klitzke will have charge.

MADISON, WIS.—Dwight D. Forsyth has been employed as senior seed and weed inspector of Wisconsin. He resigned, effective Feb. 1 as seed analyst of Washington State College of Agriculture, Pullman, Wash.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—The John A. Salzer Seed Co. has been changed to a partnership, including L. N. Duryea of Chicago, Gertrude S. Gordon and Kenneth E. Salzer of La Crosse. Clarence Eckert of Chicago will be resident manager.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Pvt. Joseph T. Charmella, 24, who was employed at the Peppard Seed Co. until his enlistment two and a half years ago, has been missing in action in Germany since Dec. 16, according to word received by his mother.—G.M.H.

North Dakota Needs Better Seed Cleaning Machinery

An analysis was completed of cleaned seed stock harvested from fields that met the field inspection requirements for Certified seed. This analysis involves the final grade given to samples eligible for final grade, tags, and seals. The astonishing fact is that only 43 per cent of these samples qualified for one of the North Dakota Certified seed grades under the laboratory specifications. Fifty-seven per cent of the samples failed to make grade mostly because of other crop seed admixtures, but in some cases because of weed seeds. Why???

Seed stock eligible for re-certification was used to plant the fields which produced the above seed, therefore failure of each clean lot of seed harvested from the above approved fields to meet grade cannot be blamed to the seed stocks planted. Fields that were planted with impure seed stocks were not accepted for field inspection.

When farmers failed to clean their drills before planting eligible seed stocks, the fields became impure and the impurities were discovered at field inspection time when the field was rejected.

If progress is to be made in developing the North Dakota pure seed industry, proper processing equipment must be available and operated by capable, intelligent managers. A definite general need for proper cleaning equipment exists in the entire state but especially in the western part of North Dakota. There are several excellent producers in western North Dakota who definitely need better equipment to clean seed. There should be more approved cleaning plants in that area also.—North Dakota State Seed Department.

MARSHALL, MO.—H. H. Davis, who has for 9 years operated a store at Hardeman, has bought the business of the Leonard Seed Co., established in 1900 and now operated by Montgomery Leonard. It will be operated as the Saline County Seed House.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Use of Argentine alfalfa seed in Nebraska may lead to failure in some instances and lower production generally, R. C. Kinch, state seed analyst of the department of agriculture warned. "Argentine alfalfa seed is wholly unsuited for planting in Nebraska," he said.

LAWSON, MO.—The smaller of two buildings of the Peppard Seed Co., here, was burned recently. It housed the office and store. The Excelsior Springs fire department was called to aid the Lawson department to keep the flames from spreading to the larger building, which contained 14 bins, 10 of them full.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfalfa seed verified as to origin during the 6 months beginning July 1, 1944, amounted to 17,336,000 lbs., against 31,314,000 lbs. during the corresponding 6 months of 1943, as reported by the W.F.A. For the 12 months ending June 30, 1944, the amount verified as to origin totaled 40,780,000 lbs., against 30,716,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1942-43.

RALEIGH, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Seedsmens Ass'n, Dec. 12 and 13, the following officers were elected: pres., J. B. Kittrell of Greenville; vice-pres., Garland Gillie of Reidsville; sec'y-treas., F. S. Pittman of Enfield. C. E. Graves spoke on Seed Treatment; Dr. J. Myron Maxwell on Farm Insects; Dr. L. D. Bayer on Soil Conservation. W. H. Darst of the state seed laboratory spoke on changes in the state seed law.

Meeting of Farm Seed Division

CHAS. M. SCOTT, chairman, of Albany, Ind., called the winter meeting of the Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to order Jan. 15 at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., with nearly 200 in attendance.

MR. SCOTT reviewed the past year, and said speculative profits will not appear this year.

FRED ROHNERT, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, said it had been agreed to hold no convention for the duration of the war.

FRED W. KELLOGG of Milwaukee acted as monitor in a round table discussion, with answers by Bob Snelson, Savannah, Ga.; Stanley Folsom, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. R. Enlow, Washington, D. C., and Henry Kling.

In reply to the question of the Government continuing to make loans after the war, Mr. Enlow said that while he could not speak with authority, it was his personal opinion that such loans would be continued.

LLOYD BROWN, Chicago, 2nd vice pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, said the director had set aside at the meeting Jan. 14 a fund of \$3,000 to be used in a research program to be expended in a manner to be decided upon by the executive committee of the Farm Seed Division.

MR. FOLSOM stated that the spring meeting of the Western Seedsmens Ass'n had been canceled.

W. A. DAVIDSON, Washington, D. C.,

chief of the seed division, W.F.A., explained a few of the many changes proposed in the federal seed act.

FRITZ LOENHOLDT of the seed division of the O.P.A., said a list of commercial seed processors will be issued. "The price control program will continue thru 1945 and for some time thereafter."

RYE appears to be in a stronger position than last year as indicated by a comparison of statistics on the two crops.—Blodgett's Rye Review.

DETROIT, MICH.—Improved mechanized equipment to be produced by American industry in volume after the war will enable the family-size farm to compete more successfully with large-scale farming operations, it was stated by Joseph W. Frazer, chairman of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, which will manufacture tractors and other agricultural tools as soon as materials are available.

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Requa Wheat

Requa wheat, a winter variety of superior yield and quality, now grown extensively in Washington and Idaho, was a chance discovery. An "accidental" field cross, rare thing in grains, of Turkey Red and Forty Fold, it was found in 1926 by Edmund Requa while operating his binder. At that time he was a farmer in the Palouse country of Washington. Farmer Requa improved the new wheat by selection and increased the seed. Later it was tested in Washington State College experimental plots.

Popcorn Production in 1944

A record crop of popcorn was produced this year. The 1944 popcorn crop in 12 commercial States is estimated at 202,255,000 pounds of ear corn, which exceeds the previous record 1942 crop of 164,101,000 pounds by 23 per cent. The big production this year was due primarily to a record acreage harvested, and not necessarily to high yields per acre.

Producers harvested 153,900 acres in 1944 or about 72 per cent more than the 89,650 acres harvested in 1943 and over twice the 8-year (1935-42) average of 75,889 acres. Abandonment of 1944 planted acreage was 4.4 per cent, compared with about 5 per cent a year before.

On the other hand, yields per acre of ear corn varied considerably. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, yields were below last year and below average. However, in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, yields were above a year ago and considerably above average. The resulting United States yield for 1944 was about 1,314 pounds per acre, compared with 1,410 pounds in 1943 and 1,210 pounds the 8-year average.

In Illinois, survey returns indicate that hybrids are increasing in popularity but the bulk of the acreage is predominantly of yellow varieties. In most producing areas, demand is good and far exceeds supply. The long open fall was ideal for maturing the crop in most producing areas. Prices to growers for the 1944 crop are considerably below those for the 1943 crop. However, the 1944 crop was controlled at a ceiling price to growers of about \$3.68 per 100 pounds of ear corn.

PRODUCTION BY STATES

	Average 1943-42	1943	1944
	Thousand Pounds		
Ohio	13,054	9,860	18,200
Ind.	13,974	10,710	16,960
Ill.	13,616	14,850	18,960
Mich.	3,840	1,732	2,880
Iowa	34,469	52,448	64,600
Mo.	6,718	12,000	19,320
Nebr.	2,862	5,052	12,180
Kansas	3,178	4,680	7,980
Ky.	1,185	4,400	13,500
Okla.	3,350	6,400	14,400
Tex.	6,501	2,700	11,875
Calif.	1,913	1,600	1,400
U. S.	100,228	126,432	202,255

Clover Germination Down: Hard Seeds Above Normal

The testing of more than 20,000 seed samples by the Indiana State Seed Laboratory during the past fall shows that the germination of clover and alfalfa seed is lower than usual, according to Dr. F. W. Quackenbush, State Seed Commissioner, with offices at Purdue University. He states that the low germination is due to the dry weather prevailing in the late summer and fall. Dry weather tends to lower the germination of clover and alfalfa seed because it increases the percentage of hard seeds.

Dr. Quackenbush points out that the average germination of red clover seed produced in 1944 is 68 per cent with 23 per cent hard seeds, as compared to 85 per cent with 6 per cent hard seeds in a normal year.

Indiana alfalfa seed produced in 1944 varies even more than normal. Alfalfa seed produced during the past season has shown an average germination of 43 per cent with 42 per cent hard seeds. Seeds on the retail market in a normal year would show around 75 per cent germination with 12 per cent hard seeds.

Will the hard seeds germinate when sown in the field? This question has been asked frequently by farmers who have received reports from the State Seed laboratory. The Seed Commissioner advises that the hard seeds of alfalfa germinate better than those of red clover. It is estimated that about half the hard seeds of alfalfa will germinate in the field in time to be of help in establishing a stand. The percentage of red clover hard seeds that would have value would be much lower than for alfalfa.

A Good Hybrid Popcorn

A hybrid popcorn that yields 160 per cent as much as open pollinated popcorn and pops to 133 per cent of the size of open pollinated popcorn developed at Kansas State college, has been tried and increased for production by the Nebraska experiment station.

The new hybrid not only yields more and pops larger than ordinary corn but when it pops it has a yellow color that creates the illusion that it is buttered better than it is.

Seed from one of the hybrids, known as K4, will be available to Nebraska's popcorn growers in another season. This is a three way cross and according to John H. Lonnquist, assistant agronomist who has had charge of the popcorn breeding experiments in Nebraska, there should be a considerable amount of this seed available for distribution by next fall.

Farmer Grain Dealers of Iowa Meet

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held its annual meeting Jan. 18, 19 and 20 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

A large crowd and more elevator managers than expected showed up. Those in attendance declared their elevators were full of mostly corn, but due to shortage of empty cars they could not turn a wheel.

All predicted a big run of corn would move if empties are spotted at the elevators.

They state that inside corn will be held by farmers; but there is plenty of outside corn back, plenty wet, that must be handled as quickly as possible before blue-eye damage shows up, reports Ed Praeger.

Speakers at the meeting included George Bradley, Chicago, Ill., regional director of the Commodity Credit Corp.; L. N. Conyers, Washington, D. C., farm credit administration traffic representative; and John H. Davis, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; F. D. McCammon, Hutchinson, Kan., sec'y of the Kansas Farmers Co-operative Ass'n; R. Wayne Newton, Chicago, manager of the Na-

tional Ass'n of Co-operatives; and James Lawrence, University of Nebraska extension economist.

Caution Against Argentine Alfalfa Seed

Production of 15 per cent less alfalfa seed in United States than last year or the ten-year average; almost no carry-over seed; and the importation of quantities of Argentine alfalfa seed have created questions of the adaptation of the latter to Indiana conditions, declare Purdue University agronomists. Especially is this question raised in view of the short seed crops in western and northwestern states usually supplying Indiana needs.

According to tests made with Argentine alfalfa seed at the Purdue University Agricultural Station from 1927 to 1934, the strains tested winter killed on the average 19 per cent the first winter following seeding; the recommended variegated strains winter killed 3 per cent; and the adapted commons 6 and 7 per cent. By the end of the second winter following seeding the Argentine seed had killed out 35 per cent and the adapted strains 8 to 11 per cent. By the end of the third winter, 48 per cent of the Argentine stand was killed out, and 23 per cent to 29 per cent of the adapted strains.

In addition to severe winter killing, the plants remaining from Argentine seed lacked the vigor of better adapted strains, and are therefore less desirable from every standpoint, except possibly the original cost of the seed.

New York State Dealers Meet

The New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n held its midwinter meeting Jan. 12 at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.

LEROY F. HEWITT of Locke, N. Y., president, called the meeting to order.

A serious shortage of hay in New York was reported, aggravated by the continued embargo on shipments of Canadian hay.

From Abroad

CANADIAN wheat bought by Great Britain in two days recently amounted to 5,500,000 bus.

ARGENTINA, Brazil and South Africa are suffering from heat and drouth. It is feared the early crop of corn in Argentina will prove a total loss.

AUSTRALIA will establish a system of control over wheat supplies. W. J. Scully, minister of commerce, says the regulation is necessitated by drouth and depletion of fodder reserves.

SOUTH AFRICA'S wheat crop is estimated at 15,300,000 bus., against 18,000,000 in 1943, and the oats crop at 10,400,000 bus., compared with 7,600,000 bus. The barley crop is 60 per cent larger than last year, at 3,200,000 bus.

ARGENTINA is reported to have taken two steps recently which will render still more difficult any possibility of purchasing Argentine flaxseed or linseed oil for export. In the first place, it is stated that the Argentine Government has assumed the direction of production and distribution of electric power. In the second place, the Government announces that it proposes to pay for the processing of 39 to 40 million bushels of flaxseed in 1945 in order to get 300,000 tons of linseed oil required for fuel. It is proposed to substitute this fuel for the petroleum which the Argentine Government is unable to secure for the production of electric power.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The Argentine Government's preliminary crop report gives flaxseed production for this season as 33,110,000 bus., compared with last year's final of 61,927,000. Official sources state that there will be very little flaxseed available for export this season. This situation will force Great Britain to turn to India for flaxseed.

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Supply Trade

NORTH PLATTE, NEB.—We have ten repair jobs left over from last year and don't know where we will get the help to finish them. —W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

MAROA, ILL.—Philip J. Mauger, 77 years old, supervisor of production of portable grain elevators for the Meyer Mfg. Co. of Morton, Ill., died at his home here Jan. 10.—P. J. P.

ENID, OKLA.—George L. Godfrey, a millwright for many years, died Dec. 2, aged 79 years, of a heart attack. He will be missed by grain elevator operators whom he served for many years.

SEVERAL GROUPS have been appointed to make a thorough study of what could be done through changes in machinery and mill equipment design to help the insect control problem, and the cooperation of manufacturers has already been obtained. We are glad to see the subject taken up, as it has real possibilities. —*The Hookup.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Each sawmill covered by regulation No. L-335 is now permitted to ship lumber only on certified orders, or upon specific authority from WPB. Formerly, mills were allowed to fill uncertified orders when such shipments did not interfere with filling certified orders. L-335 applies to all mills except those producing less than 100,000 board feet a year. These mills produce only about 3 per cent of the total lumber output. Practically no lumber will be available for uncertified orders except that produced by these small mills.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of more paper shipping sacks than were used in 1944 for packaging such animal feeds as fish meal, fish scrap, tankage and meat scrap is prohibited by the amendment to Paper Shipping Sack Order L-279 announced by the War Production Board. The amendment also prevents use of paper shipping sacks for packaging items by anyone who did not use sacks for this purpose in 1944, officials said. However, persons who formerly used automatic machinery for packaging in paper shipping sacks may continue to do so, in quantities not to exceed that used in 1944. This amendment does not affect paper shipping sacks used for delivery to the Army, Navy, United States Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration. Neither does it apply to empty shipping sacks shipped by the Foreign Economic Administration for the use of the armed services.

Death of J. W. Gillespie

J. W. Gillespie, southwestern representative for the Flexible Steel Lacing Company, died Dec. 18, at the age of 53. He has been a resident of Dallas, Tex., for the past eight years and was widely known in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma by industrial men. He is survived by his wife, Georgia, and a son, Lieutenant James W. Gillespie of the U. S. Army Air Force.



J. W. Gillespie, Dallas, Deceased.

TACOMA, WASH.—District offices of the Dupont Co.'s Grasselli chemicals' department are being established here to serve the agricultural interests of the Northwest and California. C. G. Klotzberger has been appointed district sales manager.—F. K. H.

JUNCTION CITY, KAN.—The Hayes Construction Co. will put into operation a plant for production of agricultural limestone about April 1, according to W. O. Homer, manager. The daily capacity of the plant will be 300 to 400 tons of agricultural limestone.—G. M. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Dr. L. H. James is opening a consulting office and laboratory in industrial microbiology at 189 W. Madison street. A graduate of Iowa State College in 1921, since 1937 he has been professor of bacteriology at the University of Maryland.

Hot Spots in Grain Elevator Maintenance

[Continued from page 60]

REPLACEMENT OF WORN-OUT EQUIPMENT is likewise difficult—but it is by no means impossible. Much could be done by better anticipation of demands; certain equipment naturally must be replaced at intervals and shut downs or make-shift repairs could often be eliminated by securing replacement parts before they actually are needed. The same goes for major repairs or necessary remodeling—give your contractor time.

And do not overlook the fact that many of these breakdowns could be eliminated by frequent careful inspections of the equipment, by proper oiling, by a better understanding of the equipment on the part of the operator and by timely adjustments and minor repairs. The half day closing plan will save a lot of expensive replacements.

ANTICIPATION OF NEEDS will also secure better and more suitable equipment—it may mean the difference between accepting a plain bearing where an anti-friction bearing is called for or an open type motor where an enclosed type is obviously needed. There are improved types of elevator equipment available—geared head drives and that sort of thing, but they aren't generally available on a moment's notice. So, give increased attention to your equipment to avoid unnecessary replacements, but anticipate your requirements as much as possible.

FINALLY, the matter of fire protection: Time was when an elevator fire was under \$200 or else was total, but those days are gone. We still have total losses even in cities with good fire departments and water supplies. But on the other hand, fire departments have saved elevators located as much as 10 or 12 miles away—if a reasonable amount of water was available. Just recently a volunteer department saved an elevator that was half burned—and that was a real accomplishment. Keep in mind that at least six elevators were saved in Indiana by fire departments last year. Some of those that did burn could have been saved had the owners provided a water supply near their elevators, others could have been saved had the firemen been familiar with the plants and had a pre-arranged plan in respect to fighting a possible fire.

The facts of the matter are that Indiana is behind some of the other states on both counts: elevator operators have not been particularly cooperative toward the firemen and Indiana firemen have not, in general, done their part in familiarizing themselves with the elevators and in making plans in advance for the fighting of fire therein. Please note I said, "in general," for there have been some noteworthy exceptions that have paid handsome dividends.

REASONABLY GOOD FIRE PROTECTION is available to you at very low cost. If you are located in a town that has a fire department and water supply, then by all means insist that the firemen come down and go over your plant. A few bottles of beer and some sandwiches will often prove an effective lure and once you get them there the rest is easy.

Take them over the house, show them how to operate the manlift, explain where fire is most likely to start, get them to talking and first thing you know the job will be done. Better still, if they have a pumper, ask them to see if they can throw water over the cupola, which will also demonstrate whether the hydrant nearest you is ready for use. After such a trip those fellows will have a lot more confidence in themselves and that fact alone will be worth a lot in case you have a fire.

If you aren't in such a town, ask the chief of a neighboring town to come out and look your place over; he'll take it as a compliment. He probably will suggest that you provide a cistern, as many elevator operators are doing, in which case he can give you good advice as to how big it should be and where it should be placed.

The point is to fight your fires before they occur, that's the modern conception of firemanship. Don't expect the impossible but help the firemen, or insist on it, if need be, to be in a position to extinguish a fire if you have one. It may be the one thing that will save your plant.

The maintenance of your property and your business is your share in the common effort to support your sons, your brothers and your friends who confidently expect you to assume and carry out your responsibilities to them and to the common cause. It is more than a matter of mere business; it is a matter of personal responsibility.

I am calling to your attention a fire record of which Indiana grain men cannot be very proud—a record that can be much improved and which, if improved, will reflect further credit on your already splendid contribution toward winning the war.

In Attendance at Indiana Convention

[Continued from page 57]

lock; J. S. Mitchell, Windfall; Kenneth Miller, Pence; Howard Myers, St. Joe; C. C. Major, Willow Branch; H. E. Miller, Greencastle; Marion Martin, Centerville; C. W. Moor, Knightstown; Henry Miller, Greentown; James Marquis, Winamac; Howard Myers, Crawfordsville; Max Martin, LaFontaine; Paul McComas, Fishers; Stanley Marshall, Rushville; H. H. Matz, Edinburg; Geo. Neidlinger, Lebanon; Paul Verlin, Herbst; Fred Ponder, Oxford; V. E. Pierce, Mooreland; C. E. Peters, Portland; O. B. Price, Knightstown; Walter Penrod, South Whitley.

G. H. Row, Rich Valley; Harry Ramsay, Russellville; R. L. Reef, Cutler; Harry Richards, Southport; Bernard Rigling, Cottage Grove; Lloyd Rumsyre, Columbia City; Louis Schroer, Seymour; E. L. Spahr, Tipton; J. J. Schoen, Oxford; Vern Steckley, Kendallville; Clay Syler, North Manchester; Victor Stuckey, Berne; H. J. Sterenberg, Crescent City; K. M. Sowers, Lebanon; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; Max Sellers, Forest; J. D. Swoverland, Rockfield; Tom Syler, Argos; R. E. Slabough, Milford; K. H. Stump, Nappanee; R. F. Shahan, Lizton; W. D. Springer, Lebanon; Wm. Steeb, Crown Point; Donald Shaw, Lynn; Alva Stout, Fishers; N. R. Shaw, Crawfordsville; G. R. Straub, Crawfordsville; Kenneth Snyder, Upland; Albert Strauch, Royal Center.

Walter Teter, Noblesville; M. A. Thomas, Union City; Bill Thomas, Marion; R. L. Tiltson, Kentland; Noble Truex, Chili; J. B. Todd, Noblesville; J. H. Trimble, Parker; O. L. Taylor, Brazil; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; Carl Van Gundy, Lawrence; Oris Wright, Vincennes; W. E. Whitmore, Elwood; Carl Wilson, Sulphur Springs; J. R. White, Muncie; Taylor Wyatt, Sheridan; Willard Weiland, Flora; Dewey Wilson, Roachdale; Edward Wood, Greencastle; Robert Wilson, Millersburg; Russell Wilson, Rochester; O. H. Young, Richmond; E. C. Yount, Plymouth; Jesse Zook, Camden.

ILLINOIS dealers included Ray Miesenhelder, Palestine, and J. D. Worsham, Sheldon.

TOLEDO, OHIO, sent H. W. Applegate and L. J. Schuster.

Fred Haller and H. H. Richardson came from Buffalo, J. H. Summers from Chicago, and B. L. Admett and F. Raidt from Louisville.

FEED AND SUPPLY men included Frank Holt of White Laboratories; S. D. Hollett, E. C. McGee and H. F. Watkins of Swift & Co.; E. G. Horst, J. W. Kellogg and W. M. Pearson, Chicago; W. W. Hastings, R. B. Williams, Cincinnati; J. O. Barker, C. L. Donaldson, D. R. Murray, Danville; W. F. Burbank, G. F. Babcock, E. R. Fry, W. E. Horst, Walter Krueck, M. F. Neiswander and R. A. Wallace, Fort Wayne.

Feedstuffs

MEAT SCRAPS are in greater demand, and at ceiling prices, buyers apparently fearing smaller runs of livestock may cut down the supply of scrap.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Effective Jan. 18 processors of fish meal and fish scrap may add the replacement value of used burlap bags to their maximum bulk prices, by amendment No. 7 to revised M.P.R. 73.

THE ESTIMATED number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on Jan. 1 was 6,630,000 head, compared with the revised estimate of 6,537,000 head in 1944, the record number of 6,979,000 in 1943 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 5,849,000.—U. S. D. A.

A MIXTURE of oat hulls, oat shorts and oat middlings if used in a mixed feed constitutes oat millfeed and is priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation, according to a ruling Jan. 5 by Wm. R. Roalfe, general counsel, to the National Grain Trade Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For use in live stock feed and medicine feed mixers and veterinary medicine manufacturers may obtain nicotinic and ascorbic acid on application to the A.A.A. Because of the very short supply these two vitamins have not been available to the feed industry.

FIFTY per cent of the production of spray process non-fat dry milk solids will be set aside for sale to government agencies during February and March, Frank E. Blood, in charge Midwest Office of the Dairy and Poultry Branch, WFA, announced Jan. 15. The set aside quota has been 40 per cent of production since Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the case of wheat millfeeds used in making up mixed feeds, the maximum price at the producer's plant referred to in Sections 6 (a) (1) and 7 (a) (1) are the maximum prices in Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of RMPR 173. A producer may not compute his costs for mix feeds on the actual cost to him on the basis of any purchase made under the provisions of Section 6 of RMPR 173.—Ruling by Wm. R. Roalfe, general counsel, to Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Clive Marshall New Head Cereal and Feed Branch

Clive F. Marshall of Chicago has been appointed price executive of the Cereals, Feeds and Agricultural Chemicals Branch of the Office Administration as the successor of Colin S. Gordon, who returns to his work as vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago.

At one time Mr. Marshall was employed by Charlton & Bayshaw at Liverpool, Eng., in charge of importations of mixed feeds. Later he was with the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, and for the past 11 years with Allied Mills, Inc., as president's assistant in the soybean division.

Determining Base Price for Meal

A new method for determining the base price per ton of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal and soybean meal, where the minimum protein content is less than the guaranteed analysis at the time of sale, has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The new method, effective Jan. 8, 1945, reduces the base price in proportion to the reduced protein content. The selling price must now be divided by the protein guaranteed, and the resultant figure multiplied by the protein content delivered.

This action clarifies the provision in the cottonseed meal regulation dealing with slab cake. It makes clear that when slab cake is purchased for regrinding at a plant other than the original producing plant the transportation cost may be added to the slab cake from the original point of production to the point where it is ground.

These changes conform to trade practices and trade association rules.

(Amendment No. 1 to Supplement No. 1 to Food Products Regulation No. 3—Cottonseed Products; Amendment No. 1 to Supplement No. 3 to Food Products Regulation No. 3—Soybean Products; Amendment No. 1 to Supplement No. 7 to Food Products Regulation No. 3—Peanut Products; and Amendment No. 1 to Supplement No. 5 to Food Products Regulation No. 3—Linseed Products, all of which are effective Jan. 8, 1945.)

MONEY in circulation increased \$33.47 per capita in 1944, to \$182.45.

Ceiling Raised by Plant to Plant Transportation Cost

Question: May a processor who transports cottonseed products from his production plant and unloads them in another production plant operated by him as a separate place of business not located at the original production plant add the transportation cost actually incurred by him to the base price in determining his maximum price at such other plant?

Answer: Yes.—Ruling by Wm. R. Roalfe, general counsel, to Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Hay Advisory Committee

The O.P.A. on Jan. 23 announced the following Hay Industry Advisory Committee:

George R. Bridge, Chicago, Ill.; Gordon T. Cecil, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Wesley Gordon, Boston, Mass.; W. T. Graham, Lancaster, Calif.; Albert Kjar, Lexington, Neb.; Cliff S. Martin, Ashland, O.; E. V. Matthews, Richmond, Va.; B. H. McConnell, Fort Morgan, Colo.; F. W. Moffett, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Mueller, San Antonio, Tex.; Sheldon F. Reese, Aberdeen, S. D.; Emil A. Schumann, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.; D. B. Tilson, Kansas City, Mo., and Arlo V. Turner, Modesto, Calif.

Millfeed Mixtures

Concerning new mixed feeds such as 85 per cent bran or wheat shorts and 15 per cent ground corn, attention is called by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to the following: (1) O.P.A. says such a commodity is a mixed feed governed by MPR 378. (2) Hence, Sec. 17 of MPR 378 applies and before sale the proposed maximum price must be reported to the Feed Unit of O.P.A. at Washington, D. C. Within 9 days O.P.A. may disapprove the same.

Present indications are that, at a maximum, O.P.A. may allow \$4.00 per ton for grinding for the percentage ground grain only, that is, 60c per ton for 15 per cent ground ingredient as in the above mixture. This, of course, is over the maximum price of the ingredients delivered at feed production plant as stated in Sections 6 and 7 of MPR 378. (3) Also, present MPR 378 has no provision for a "jobber". Provision is made for a "wholesaler" with a \$2.50 per ton markup but a wholesaler must sell to retailers though he need not warehouse. O.P.A. has indicated an intention to enforce MPR 378 strictly as regards such new mixtures.

Corn and Cob Meal for Chickens

No advantage, and possibly a disadvantage, attended the use of corn-and-cob meal in the rations for growing pullets during the first 10 weeks, starting with day-old chicks. In contrast to the negative results of two of the experiments, the third experiment showed some beneficial effect when the feeding of corn-and-cob meal was started with 8-week old Leghorn pullets and then continued until the end of the twentieth week. This suggests the advisability of not feeding corn-and-cob meal until after the chickens are 8 to 10 weeks of age. Comparable results later secured from layers which were fed corn-and-cob meal instead of ground corn further substantiated this conclusion.

In the one experiment where corn-and-cob meal was substituted for ground corn in the ration for layers, practically the same egg production, body weight of layers, and feed consumption resulted as in the growth which received the same ration with ground corn. Since the corn-and-cob meal contained about 20 per cent cob material, there was a saving of about 6.0 per cent of total feed intake (ingredients other than cob material) to be credited to the corn-and-cob meal.—Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Postwar Feed Plants

By A. R. HETTELSATER of Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. before
Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Assn.

It seems rather presumptuous for men in our position to tell you gentlemen how a plant for manufacturing of mixed feeds should be designed. As a matter of fact, each of you has had actual experience in doing this work while our entire outlook upon this industry, to a certain extent, has been that of an outsider. We hope that you will feel as we present this paper that we are fully conscious of our lack of intimate knowledge of the actual manufacturing of feeds. However, during the past 25 years we have had a ringside seat which has enabled us to observe many of the practices of feed manufacture which have turned out successfully, but, still more important, we have been able to observe many of the things which would not work out in practice as well as they seemed in theory.

Thru these experiences, though they may have been second-hand, different patterns have emerged which seem fundamental and important enough to bring to your attention.

It was natural that originally the manufacture of feeds for live stock and poultry should have begun with the flour mills and certain of the practices in flour milling should have been carried out in the manufacture of feeds. There is, however, one fundamental difference between flour milling and feed milling. Flour milling is a straight line production problem whereby wheat is reduced to flour and millfeed and the process can be carried on as one continuous operation. Feed milling, however, in the modern sense, is entirely different in that there is a large variety of raw materials as well as a large number of finished products. For this reason, in modern feed mill design it is not considered wise to use straight line production but rather to break the process up into its component parts.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS INTO SECTIONS.—For proper analysis of the plant design the different operations should be divided into sections which do not have direct tie-ins with each other. These consist of the following:

- 1—Unloading and storing raw materials.
- 2—Processing raw materials.
- 3—Mixing, packing and loading or storing finished product.

The pattern, we have learned from our observation, is that large bin capacity is essential for each of these operations so that no one will be held back by a breakdown of any of the others. How many times in operating your plant have you found your entire mixing, packing and loading crew standing around waiting until production starts again because of failure of a car of material to arrive on schedule, a hammer mill to break down, or if you are operating a continuous mixing plant, delay because your small bins either run over or run empty?

As a large portion of raw materials and finished products are shipped by railroad, the first thing of importance is to have ample trackage so arranged that incoming and outgoing material do not conflict. Where facilities are provided for truck receipts of raw materials they should be fast handling so as to speed up operation and reduce idle truck time and also should be large enough for any probable present or future equipment. Grain receipts can be unloaded in the same manner as grain or may be unloaded by air suction system. Air unloading reduces dust at pits but power cost is higher.

BINS FOR BULK SHIPPING PROFITABLE.—Many products which formerly were handled in sacks should now be shipped in bulk at a good saving in cost. Usually these materials require bins with specially designed hopping and discharging equipment, but sav-

ings in cost of sacking, loading, unloading, and emptying of sacks make these bins profitable.

Separate elevators and conveyors should be used for grains and soft materials to prevent mixing. If using belt conveyors for this purpose they should operate at a very slow speed to prevent soft materials from blowing off conveyor.

Power operated lift trucks or belt conveyor systems have in many cases made large savings in handling costs of sacked material, and we would recommend that you investigate their possibilities in your plant.

SCALPING OPERATION IN BULK RECEIVING.—In all bulk receiving, some type of scalping operation should be done on the material before binning to remove paper, sticks, and trash of all sorts which will obstruct flow and cause trouble in later operations. Provision should be made for cleaning grain which will vary with the location and source of supply. Arrangements also should be made for weighing incoming materials and for this purpose a track scale is very desirable as it can be used for check weighing of tank cars and cars of outgoing materials.

No general rule can be made for the best handling system for raw materials as each location requires individual study.

PROCESSING RAW MATERIAL.—Processing of the raw materials consist principally of grinding operations on grains to prepare them for mash and scratch feeds. This work is usually done on hammer mills, attrition mills, corn cutters and different types of roller mills. These may be used in any number and combination to suit the ideas of the operator. Fine grinding will reduce capacity and increase power but in each case degree of fineness must be worked out to the trade requirements. Material savings may be made by having large bins feeding and receiving the discharge of the grinders, as by this means lost time due to empty or overflowing bins will be reduced, number of changes of screens reduced and machines may

run over night without operating balance of the plant. The ground materials should be placed in bins from which it can be fed into the mixed product eliminating handling and in some cases the cost of sacking and dumping. The importance of large bins for raw materials and finished products from grinding equipment cannot be stressed too highly.

The proportioning and mixing of the raw materials may be done by either batch or continuous systems. In general, the continuous system works best for large capacities. Bins holding ground or bulk soft materials should be arranged with proportioning feeders under these discharging to pick up conveyors. Materials which cannot be binned should be fed thru dump hoppers with feeders under them. Large bins are desirable as the chance of running out of materials while making a mix is lessened.

High bins with small cross-section are more desirable than shallow bins with large cross-section as the bottom pressures are practically uniform over a longer period, resulting in more exact proportioning when a measuring feeder is used. Less volume is lost in hopping also.

VERY SMALL QUANTITIES of material may be best handled by pre-mixes made in a batch mixer, and pre-mix fed into the stream.

In all cases automatic means should be provided to signal if a bin runs empty or fails to feed. After proportioning, materials should be run thru a sifter, mixed in a continuous mixer, and then spouted to packing bins or to molasses mixers and thence to packers. Pellet mash may be binned and arranged so that pellet mills may run continuously with a minimum of plant labor. These bins must be specially designed to prevent separation in filling and emptying. Pellets should be cooled and then may be binned for packing.

SAVE LABOR.—In most modern feed plant operations, unloading, sacking and loading require the most labor, so, along with unloading, the sacking and loading should be arranged to reduce the labor required. The mixing systems should be adjusted so that the speed is the maximum for the packing arrangement used. Automatic sacking scales with shaker attachment mounted over a sewing machine provide means for a maximum of sacking with minimum labor. All handling of sacked products should, if possible, be done by lowering

(Concluded on page 77)



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Meeting N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

The 13th annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n was held Jan. 15 and 16 at the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEC'Y FLEMING'S REPORT

During the year just completed the main task of your association has been to work with government agencies and to try to ease the lot of retail feed men working under regulation.

The major portion of our efforts has been devoted to keeping our members informed on matters pertaining to O.P.A. price ceilings and rulings. We have maintained close and active contact with the Minnesota State O.P.A. office and to a large degree have been able to prevent any major penalties being assessed against our members.

Mr. J. E. Donovan, our vice-pres., is a member of the O.P.A. Advisory Committee for Class B Feed Manufacturers and in that capacity represents the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. In passing it is worthy to note that Mr. Donovan is the sole representative of the feed trade (large or small) on O.P.A. feed advisory committees from these states.

In his work on the O.P.A. feed advisory committee, Mr. Donovan has made two trips to Washington, one trip to Chicago and has devoted not less than two to three weeks of his time to this work. He has also had to carry on an increasingly heavy burden of correspondence on matters pertaining to O.P.A.

PROTEIN FEEDS—You need little reminding of the tight situation which existed with regard to the supply of protein feeds just a year ago. Your officers and directors took an active part in seeing that a fair share of the available protein feeds were made available to the small dealers and particularly the country batch mixers.

Your secretary has served on the Minnesota State Feed Advisory Committee for over a year and has actively participated in its functions. So far as the work of the committee in Minnesota is concerned its members should be commended for their fairness and unselfishness in trying to solve a whole series of difficult problems. No segment of the industry attempted to take an undue share of the limited supply and each committeeman did his best to carry out the functions for the benefit of all.

WAGES—HOURS: The U. S. Supreme Court in the Holly Hill case threw out the "area of production" exemption promulgated by the Wages-Hours administrator in which the number of employees was the basis for exemption.

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is representing the trade and will present its testimony at a formal hearing in New York some time in February. J. F. McElligott, secretary of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, has been selected to present the case to the country elevators in this area.

LEGISLATION: We recommend that this association join with other interested associations in Minnesota to seek the passage of a law which would limit the period for filing claims under Wages-Hours to one year. As matters stand the statutory limitation period of 6 years is in effect in Minnesota.

We recommend that this association seek the passage of the pay payment of bank checks bill.

We further recommend that the association seek to have funds appropriated for the construction of proper facilities for the poultry and animal husbandry divisions at University Farm.

MEMBERSHIP: Since Jan. 1, 1944 your association has had a net gain of 52 new members. This follows a trend which started some two years ago and has followed consistently ever since. During the past year we have gained 65 new members. Thirteen have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, resignation, retirement from business or other cause leaving a net gain of 52.

REFRESHER SCHOOL: Many members of this association have sons or other former employees who are currently serving in the armed forces. They have been away from the feed trade for many months and years. They have been thinking along far different lines than the peaceful operation of a feed plant. Yet they confidentially and rightly expect to have their old jobs back when they return from service.

Advances have been made in the past few years in the nutritional fields and in the operation of feed plants and these boys have not been able to keep pace with these trends. They will come back rusty and poorly fitted for tasks which they at one time skillfully performed.

It is not the thought of the officers and directors of this association that these men should be cast aside and told to seek employment in some other field. Rather they feel that these men are entitled to their old jobs and that every effort be made to refresh their old skills so that they may once more become valuable employees.

The association is hopeful that a short course

of several weeks duration may be established by the University of Minnesota which would enable these returned veterans to pick up the loose ends and enable them to become even more efficient than they were prior to entering service.

Your secretary has been in correspondence on this matter with several men who were associated with the peace-time feed trade and who are currently serving in foreign countries. For instance, T. J. Marier (a son of Joseph T. Marier, operator of the Hugo Feed Mill at Hugo, Minn.) now serving with a cavalry unit in Burma, writes:

"The idea of the short course at the U for returning GL feed dealers is a dandy. In fact it will fit right in with the government program of education for returning soldiers. I like the idea of the association getting behind it particularly as the government has its fingers in too many things now. I know I'll be plenty rusty when I get back as this job is surely a far cry from running a feed mill."

NATIONAL ASS'N: Our ties with Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n have been made stronger during the past year and this fact has resulted in better service from both organizations.

Your officers are hopeful that the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will establish a series of regional conferences whereby the officers of associations in neighboring states may meet three or four times a year for the discussion of mutual problems. Your officers feel that such a step would bring the "National" closer to you people out in the country and would better acquaint it with your needs.

FINANCES: The financial report shows that while the activities of the association were increased during the past fiscal year it was able to increase its net cash position. Our cash on hand Dec. 31, 1943 was \$397.59 while on Dec. 31, 1944 our cash position was \$969.74, a gain of \$572.15.

PAUL E. MILLER, director of Extension of University Farm, spoke on "How the Retail Feed Man and the Extension Service can Better Work Together." He said there should be



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Left to right: Walter C. Berger, Washington, D. C.; Col. Francis A. Markoe, St. Paul, Minn.; Paul E. Miller, University Farm; Richard Felhaber, St. Paul, Minn., Attorney.

joint effort by company agents and feed dealers in promoting better feeding and management.

"Joined together in an understanding manner, and each making its constructive contribution, we can weave a fabric that will stand the wear and tear of whatever problems may be ahead. As an important business group closely related to the agricultural industry you have a large opportunity. We in our field believe we have a similar opportunity. It is just good, common sense, therefore, that we should be industrious to develop new and expanding fields of working together in a constructive manner."

Col. FRANCIS MARKOE, a member of Gen. Mark Clark's staff during the North African campaign and in Italy, now professor of military science at St. Thomas Military Academy, was on the program for a talk on "With Gen. Mark Clark in Italy and North Africa."

WALTER C. BERGER, Washington, D. C., chief of the feed and livestock branch of the Food Production Administration, covered "The Current Feed Supply and Demand Situation." His remarks reflected the address delivered by him as reported on page 455 of Dec. 13 number of the Journal.

Of the four protein meals coming under WFO 9, soybean cake and meal accounted for 58 per cent of the total distributed in 1944, Mr. Berger said. Cottonseed cake and meal accounted for 26 per cent; linseed cake and meal 15 per cent and peanut cake and meal 1 per cent. Total production in 1944 was 5,500,000 tons, compared with 4,800,000 tons in 1942. A little more than 5,000,000 tons should be available this year.

Looking ahead to 1946, Mr. Berger recommended that hatcheries follow about the same schedule and rate of production as in 1944, and that producers should aim to raise about the same number of chickens for flock replacements as in 1944.

Mr. Berger's division is asking that processors and feed manufacturers continue reports to him on protein meal production and use, respectively. He emphasized, however, that this information was not wanted for the purpose of checking up on anyone from a compliance standpoint, but so that the Feed Management Division will have up-to-date information to guide its judgment in case a serious feed situation again should develop.

JAS. F. McELIGOTT, sec'y of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, told what the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is doing to protect the interests of grain elevator operators at the coming hearings on "area of production."

E. J. MITCHELL, of the Flax Institute of the United States, explained the payments to be made to growers of flaxseed by the government to induce them to increase the acreage.

RICHARD FELHABER, attorney of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, said labor will continue to be strengthened and probably will present more and more problems to the feed industry, even country operators. They should be dealt with realistically, and attention should be paid to making labor unions equally responsible with management for their actions.

RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, spoke at the banquet Monday evening on "How Current and Future Federal Policies May Affect the Feed Trade."

Entertainment followed, with an old time dance in the East Ballroom.

OFFICERS ELECTED: Pres., Joseph E. Donovan, Albert Lea; vice-pres., G. H. Homme, Kerkhoven; sec'y-treas., William D. Flemming, Minneapolis; directors, John Vetter, New Ulm; Leo Fluegel, Rosemont; Oliver Ellingson, Spring Grove; E. K. Tanner, Little Falls; N. F. Fitzgerald, Mankato; Roy Peterson, Red Wing; past presidents and ex officio members of the board of directors, W. L. Ledin, Bethel; L. H. Patten, Glencoe; John Heyerholm, Northfield, and E. J. Houle, Forest Lake, all of Minnesota.

Loss of Vitamins in Storage

Experiments conducted at the Iowa State College indicate that the thiamine content of ideally-stored, whole yellow corn does not appear to be affected by aging even as long as four years. Studies on rice also have indicated that this vitamin is quite stable during storage. Hulled rice stored in straw bags for four years retained most of its original thiamine content for the first two years, with a significant drop at the end of the third and fourth year. After storage in air-tight containers for 26-28 years, hulled rice still retained 84 and 54 per cent of its original thiamine content. Hulled rice stored in hermetically sealed concrete silos for five years showed no appreciable depreciation in thiamine content. A moisture content of rice greater than 10 per cent causes a decrease in the thiamine content, and the loss of vitamin runs parallel with that of viability of the seed.

Riboflavin seems to be quite stable. Fraps reported that some alfalfa leaf meal which had been stored so long that almost all of the carotene had disappeared still had the same riboflavin content as is usually found in alfalfa leaf meal.

Douglass and Richardson in 1930 found that the vitamin B (complex) in carrots was not affected upon storage. In a later paper by Richardson, Langelly and Andes the same results were obtained.

It is obvious from the above data that very little work has been done on this particular problem. With this in mind, the following experiments were carried out: Twenty-nine air-dried plant products were obtained from the 1942 crop and assayed for riboflavin, thiamine, biotin, nicotinic acid and pantothenic acid. The remainder of the sample was divided into two parts; part one was ground in a small feed grinder and stored in paper bags; part two was unground but stored under similar conditions. After six months' storage, at room temperature, 20-25 deg. C., the samples were reassayed for the above members of the B complex. This process was repeated after one year of storage. Only the data on the effect of storage for one year are reported in this paper. At six months storage no change had taken place.

WHEAT GROUND in November totaled 48,010,744 bus., against 49,424,331 bus. in October, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

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Feed Inspection in Massachusetts

By PHILIP H. SMITH of Mass. Agr. Exp. Station

On the whole guaranties have been well maintained except for fat. Whether or not the general lowering of the fat content of feeds affects their nutritive value is debatable. However, a statement of minimum fat content is required by statute and in many instances manufacturers would do well to lower fat guaranties to meet the enforced use of ingredients which do not carry a high fat percentage. The restricted use of meat scrap, oil cakes and other high fat material and the increased use of wheat meal account for this condition, particularly as applied to poultry feeds.

Up to the present animals and poultry have received a sufficient grain ration to satisfy body requirements. Whether or not it has always been of the sort to insure maximum production may be questioned. Production records indicate that grain rations have been both ample and of good quality even tho differing somewhat from accepted standards.

The greater problem has been and will continue to be not so much a matter of protein, fat, and fiber as the furnishing of the more obscure elements of the ration, such as the essential vitamins and mineral elements. Regulations thus far adopted have had this in mind.

New Developments in the Cornell Calf Starter

By C. L. NORTON, Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, at Cornell Nutrition School

During the past 10 years over 375 calves have been used in experimental work on calf starters and methods of feeding calf starters. Early in these experiments the limited whole-milk and dry-calf-starter method of feeding calves was developed. All experimental calves were raised by this method. A total of 350 pounds of whole milk was fed to each calf. The larger breeds, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, and Holsteins, were weaned at 7 weeks of age. Jerseys and Guernseys received the same amount of milk but were weaned at 10 weeks of age. Calf starter was fed as soon as the calves would eat, which was about two weeks of age, and was limited to a maximum consumption of 4 pounds per head per day up to 16 weeks of age. Hay was fed in unlimited quantities.

Some of the first work was done with different levels of dried skim milk in calf starters. Savage concluded that 22 per cent of dried skim milk in the mixture gave as good results as 44 per cent of dried skim milk.

Later research concerning yeast in calf starters has given conflicting results. Newman obtained significantly greater gains with yeast-containing starters, but Gardner was unable to duplicate these results with yeast.

Since palatability is one of the foremost requirements of a good calf starter, much of the recent experimental work at Cornell has been directed towards improving the palatability of the Cornell calf starter. Several experimental starters have proven more palatable and have given equally as good gains as the original Cornell calf starter.

An experimental calf starter that contained no animal protein gave very good results although it was less efficient in promoting gains. In a palatability study, two other starters were used that were similar to the above starter. One contained 7 per cent of soybean oil meal, the other contained the same amount of peanut oil meal. Calves consumed 61 per cent more of the starter containing the soybean oil meal.

A study in which the finely-ground portion of a calf starter was pelleted failed to show any advantage for pelleting. Some calves preferred the pellets; others refused to eat them.

In an experiment designed to bring out the preferred physical nature of calf starters, three

similar starters were fed. The variables were cracked corn in combination with rolled or crushed oats plus several other ingredients; and ground corn plus crushed oats and other ingredients. Of the starters that were fed ad lib cafeteria style the calves preferred cracked corn first in combination with crushed oats and next in combination with rolled oats. The starter containing ground corn and crushed oats represented only 13 per cent of the total starter consumption.

In an experiment, as yet uncompleted, where calves are being fed simultaneously a starter carrying 5 per cent of molasses and one containing 12.5 per cent of molasses they are consuming 65 per cent more of the 12.5 per cent molasses starter.

Limited data on feeding, in capsule form, vitamins A, D, and some of the B-complex have failed to show any helpful effect on the incidence of or the recovery from scours.

Thos. H. Swain of Osceola, Ia., has found an ear of corn with 26 rows of kernels.

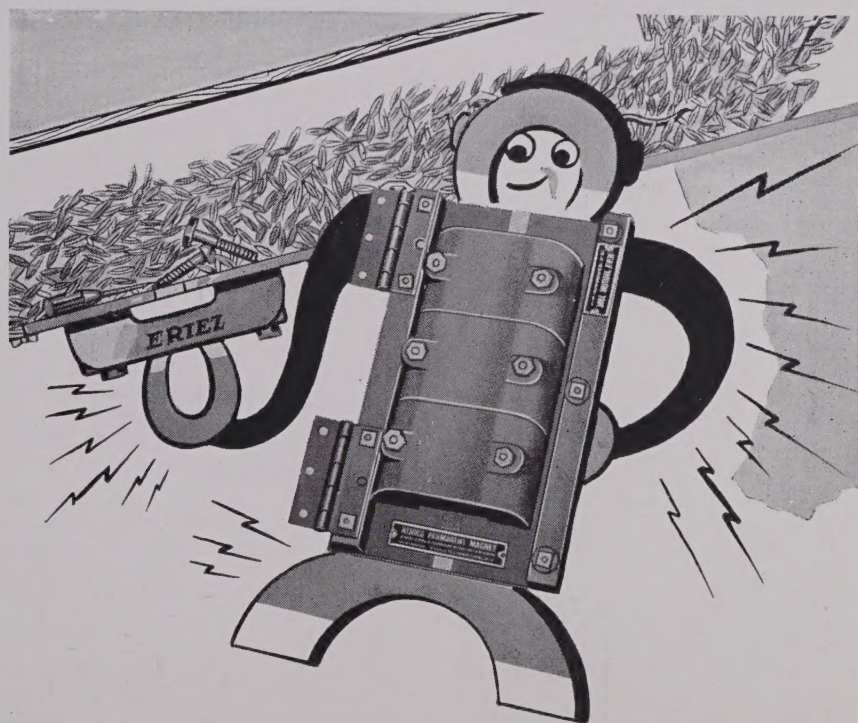
Postwar Feed Plants

[Continued from page 74]

when done by manpower, and raising them should be done by power methods. In this way slowing of operations due to fatigue may be reduced. Sacking on floors above track level will permit use of chutes and conveyor systems to reduce man power handling.

Sack storage and handling costs may be materially reduced if sack room is located close to packing floor and if ample space is allowed. Return and proper care of unused bags from packers is simplified and lost time due to bag shortage or wrong bags reduced.

KEEP DOWN COSTS.—In 1945 and in the postwar period, one of the main problems in the feed manufacturing industry is to reduce the cost of mixed feed so that the farmers may be able to buy it in the largest volume possible, and this can only be done by keeping man hours required for manufacturing and handling at the lowest possible point per ton consistent with a quality product.



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Feed Mixtures for Young Pigs

In further study of methods of overcoming the deficiency of growth of young pigs on a practical ration of yellow corn, tankage, and alfalfa, 6 experiments were conducted at the Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Station, which included various feeds for pigs of different ages. Pigs on rations containing 10 per cent sun-cured or dehydrated alfalfa meal made similar gains up to about 75 lbs. live weight, but the feed required per unit of gain was less with dehydrated alfalfa than with sun-cured hay, and 2 of 10 pigs receiving sun-cured hay died.

When white-cap corn replaced yellow corn, 2 of 4 pigs were partially blind, all had a slight dermatitis, and 3 appeared stiff and dizzy. Additions of cod liver oil to this ration showed no benefit as regards growth, but pathological conditions were prevented. Young pigs fed a mixture containing 25 per cent soybean meal and 13 per cent tankage required 10-18 per cent less feed per 100 lbs. gain than pigs fed a mixture of 15 per cent soybean meal and 25 per cent tankage from weaning to 75 lbs. live weight.

Feed Control Problems

By W. S. THOMPSON, Chemist Ohio Dept. of Agriculture, before Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference

Many manufacturers, both large and small, use the same declaration on tags from year to year regardless of what changes may accrue from time to time in respect to the chemical analysis of a given feed. This is particularly true in respect to fat guaranties. Many claims of fat content are too high. This is apparently due, in a large measure, to the increased percentage of oil extracted from oil meals, to the use of solvent oil meals, and to the use of quantities of hybrid corn which, in many cases, seem to be lower in fat content than is true for open pollination corn.

It would be most commendable for some manufacturers to adopt the practice of comparing guaranty with actual analysis finding occasionally and to make proper changes accordingly. There is a definite requirement in law in regard to the listing of all ingredients on tags and on registrations of mixed feeds. This particular clause gives rise to uncounted errors and to multiple misunderstanding. The trade name of a concentrate may be listed as an ingredient with no indication whatsoever as to what may be in such concentrate.

If the name of a concentrate is listed among the ingredients, immediately thereafter there should follow, in parenthesis, a disclosure of the names of the materials therein. The name of the concentrate is not required to be stated providing the ingredients within the concentrate are named.

STATING MINERAL INGREDIENTS.—Particularly troublesome is the erroneous manner of stating mineral ingredients. Some manufacturers list mineral elements, such as calcium, phosphorus, iodine, manganese, etc., as ingredients whereas limestone should be named instead of calcium, and bone meal should be named instead of phosphorus when used as sources of these elements.

In the event that more than a total of 5 per cent of minerals are added to any feed mixture, each mineral ingredient must be named and the percentage given. The percentage must be specified for each of the elements—calcium, phosphorus, iodine and salt, respectively, in the

finished product in addition to the usual protein, fat, and fiber declarations.

If the feed is principally a mineral mixture and sold for its mineral value only the protein, fat, and fiber declarations may be omitted. It is not necessary to declare the percentage of each mineral element added to a mixed feed wherein the total of mineral ingredients is less than 5%.

Feed Requirements in 1945 Smaller Than in 1943 and 1944

Feed requirements of poultry and all classes of livestock except dairy cattle are smaller than in 1942-43 or 1943-44, owing to reduced numbers on farms. Requirements for hay, however, will be about as large as in 1943-44, inasmuch as little change has taken place in numbers of important hay-consuming animals. The quantity of feed grains utilized for food and industrial uses is expected to be larger in 1944-45 than a year earlier, but the increase will be small in relation to total requirements.

Requirements for feed during the 1944-45 feeding year will be smaller than in either of the two previous years, but will be larger than in most years previous to that. The year 1944 marked the turning point of the cycle on increasing hog production, which began with the fall pig crop of 1941. The 1944 spring pig crop totaled 55.9 million head, 24 per cent smaller than the 1943 spring pig crop, and 8 per cent smaller than the 1942 spring pig crop. A sharp reduction in the size of the 1944 fall pig crop from the record 1943 fall crop was indicated in the December pig survey. The fall crop this year amounted to 31.3 million head, a reduction of 34 per cent from the 1943 fall crop, and 28 per cent smaller than the fall crop of 1942. The number of hogs to be fed in the 1944-45 feeding year, therefore, will be considerably smaller than in either of the two previous seasons. This is the major factor in the reduced requirements for feed.—U.S.D.A.

Midwest Feed Mfrs. to Employ Sec'y

The Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at its business meeting Jan. 10 at Kansas City, Mo., voted to employ a full-time secretary.

E. M. FUNK of the University of Missouri pointed out the need of poultry and eggs of better quality than now produced in this area. Unless the grade can be improved the production will continue to decline.

A. R. HETTELSATER of the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., advocated larger bins to eliminate the need to stop the machinery, and the streamlining of feed production. His paper appears elsewhere.

C. R. MARTIN, of the Quaker Oats Co., delivered a stirring address in favor of more efficient selling, and described a good salesman.

B. D. EDDIE of the Superior Feed Mills said manufacturers should choose dealers who have a real interest in the feed business, not merely for profit.

JERRY GALVIN pointed out some essentials for effective advertising.

JOHN C. FRIEDL said we would have a planned economy unless labor and management worked out harmonious relations.

A cocktail party sponsored by the Kansas City Feed Club drew many visitors.

OFFICERS elected are: Pres., Forest W. Lipscomb, Springfield, Mo.; vice pres., B. D. Eddie, Oklahoma City; sec'y-treas., Gilbert May, Kansas City; directors, Arkansas, Jeff Brown, Springdale, L. M. Green, Siloam Springs; Nebraska, Harold Fouts, Nebraska City, Leo Murphy, Omaha; Kansas, Lewis Drake, Humboldt, R. H. Young, Hutchinson; Missouri, Henderson Wilcox, Moberly, T. W. Staley, Kansas City; Oklahoma, A. G. Hammond, Oklahoma City; C. W. Wharton, Durant.

Mark Thornburg, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia., was elected to the board in an advisory capacity.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-C contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Feed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during December compared with December, 1943, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
Baltimore	4,675	6,334	.....	.....
Chicago	35,225	50,919	54,049	66,780
Kansas City	3,180	2,250	28,710	40,080
Milwaukee	1,890	1,700	214,400	182,950
Minneapolis	.....	.....	71,610	84,540
Minneapolis*	4,375	2,940	7,665	6,960
Seattle	169	395	.....	.....

*Screenings.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The fact finding conference which was to have been held at Kansas City, Feb. 5, 6, has been canceled by the Institute of American Poultry Industries. A business meeting for directors and officers will be held at Chicago, Feb. 6.

Starfish Meal in Chick Ration

In a test of starfish meal as a protein substitute in chick rations the Rhode Island Agr. Exp. Station found that starfish meal may satisfactorily be used as one of the protein concentrates in chick rations.

Starfish meal can be utilized in place of fish meal by making appropriate adjustments in the ration.

A comparatively satisfactory growth can be secured to 12 weeks of age where starfish meal is used as a protein concentrate.

Starfish meal rations carefully compounded will produce weight gains per pound of feed consumed in line with established rations.

That the starfish which has consistently presented a problem to the oyster industry can serve a useful purpose in meeting an important feeding problem.

The calcium content of starfish meal is utilizable for bone development.

Corn, Wheat or Barley for Chickens

In a series of experiments conducted from 1936 to 1943, corn, wheat, and barley were found to be about equal value for poultry for starting, growing, and laying rations. Measurements of carcass quality employed in previous studies were primarily concerned with the fat thickness. Mashers should be fortified with vitamins and minerals, although a 20 per cent protein mash with wheat has resulted in a vitamin A deficiency. Differences in egg production were not significant when tested statistically. Hens on these grains and mash were able to balance protein intake of 20-26 per cent in mash to about 16.5 per cent. Hens allowed to choose their own grain consumed 51 per cent of the total intake as wheat, 33 per cent as corn, and 16 per cent as barley. A laying ration which contained no animal protein gave results comparable to those produced on a ration containing 15 per cent protein.—So. Dak. Sta. Bull. 376.

Methionine Deficiency of Alaska Field Peas for Chick Growth

In three trials, weights of Single-Comb White Leghorn cockerels per lot were compared at 7, 10, 14, 18, and 21 days on 12 per cent protein from peas, with and without 0.5 per cent methionine in the first trial. Subsequent trials were based on rations containing 6, 12, and 18 per cent pea protein with and without 0.25-0.75 per cent methionine. Comparisons were made of the gains produced by additions of 0.4 per cent cystine alone or in addition to the methionine. In the main, the lots were fed in duplicate.

The weights at 21 days with 12 per cent pea protein alone or with 0.4 per cent cystine were less than 85 gm. The weights with 0.5 per cent methionine were about 148 gm., with no improvement for additions of cystine. The average gain on the 18 per cent pea-protein ration was 22.5 gm. as compared with 89.9 gm. on the 18 per cent pea protein plus 0.5 per cent methionine and 0.4 per cent cystine. This gain per gram of protein consumed was practically equivalent to the 18 per cent control lot. There was a more efficient utilization of the protein at the 12 per cent than at the 18 per cent level. With

the varying amounts of methionine the proteins of peas were more efficiently utilized than the proteins of a control ration consisting of herring fish meal, meat meal, and dried milk.—Idaho Exp. Sta.

Nutritive Value of Corn Oil Meal and Feather Protein

A basal cereal diet believed to be complete in required nutrients except quantity of protein, which was 8 per cent, produced a slow rate of growth in chicks and rats but no other evidence of deficiency. Corn oil meal, feather protein in various combinations, and other high-nitrogen feeds were added to evaluate the nutritive properties of these feeds. Gain in weight and feed efficiency were used to measure the nutritive values of the various rations.

In one experiment with 3 lots of 15 chicks each fed in duplicate with ground yellow corn, the small quantities of meat meal, fish meal, soybean meal, and dry skim milk of the basal ration were replaced by about 45 per cent of corn oil meal with and without riboflavin. Both chicks and rats fed unsupplemented corn oil meal rations grew at a slower rate than controls. The chicks on the control rations gained an average of 516 gm. as compared with 81 and 92 gm. with corn oil meal and corn oil meal with riboflavin, respectively. Rats on these rations gained an average of 195, 100, and 109 gm., respectively.

The average gains of lots of 15 chicks fed in duplicate were with 16 per cent protein from the standard mixture 630 gm., 16 from corn oil meal 235 gm., 15 from the standard mixture 590 gm., 15 from corn oil meal 317 gm., 13 from the standard mixture 453 gm., 13 from corn oil meal 314 gm., 11 from the standard mixture 424 gm., 11 from corn oil meal 270 gm., and with 8 per cent protein from cereals 145 gm. As corn oil meal was suspected to be deficient in certain amino acids, the rations of certain chicks were supplemented with them. The addition of cystine and lysine to a corn oil meal ration produced a rate of growth significantly greater than the unsupplemented ration. Additions of glycine and glutamic acid produced gains just below the point of significance. The gain was not increased significantly with histidine, tryptophan, and arginine added to the corn oil meal ration.

In eight paired experiments with 1- to 3-week-old cockerels, a variance analysis showed a highly significant difference in the rate of body gain over a 13-day period when the corn oil meal ration was supplemented with cystine, a significant difference when lysine and glutamic acid were added, and no significant difference when glycine was added.

In studies of the supplemental value of five different protein feeds for corn oil meal with lots of 20 chicks fed in duplicate pilchard fish meal as 5 per cent and corn oil meal as 19 per cent produced gains of 1.57 gm. per gram of protein consumed. Dry skim milk and gelatin, 9 and 3.5 per cent, respectively, with 22 per cent corn oil meal produced gains of 1.27 and 1.48 gm. per gram of protein consumed. Cottonseed meal and blood meal proved to be of little value, and the birds receiving them suffered high mortality.

In another experiment in which lots of day-old chicks were fed proteins from yeast and corn oil meal in different proportions and growth after 2 weeks was compared by methods of Heiman, Carver, and Cook (E. S. R., 82, p. 377), lots receiving yeast as the sole protein supplement utilized feed most efficiently, but a covariance test revealed that after the gains were adjusted to a common feed intake basis they did not differ significantly.

In three further trials with 10 chicks per lot at 15 and 16 per cent protein levels there were greater gains and more feed consumed on mixtures of sodium sulfide-treated feathers and corn oil meal than on either alone, and the mortality was generally reduced. However, in one experiment the feathers treated with sulfide proved toxic. Autoclaving for 2, 4, 6, and 8 hr. seemed to have little or no beneficial effect on the sulfide-treated feathers fed to lots of 20 chicks. Similar results were shown with chicks and rats on the supplemental value of the sulfide-treated feathers to corn oil meal.—Iowa Sta. Res. Bull. 326.

Turkey Rations Low in Animal Protein

Sources of animal and plant proteins were compared for turkeys from hatching to 28 weeks of age. The proteins fed for comparison were (1) meat scrap and soybean meal, (2) herring fish meal and soybean meal, (3) herring fish meal, soybean meal, and cottonseed meal, and (4) a control protein of herring fish meal and soybean meal. The starting rations furnished about 22-23 per cent protein up to 8 weeks of age, which were changed to developing mashers of about 20 per cent protein fed to 28 weeks of age. Body weights and feed consumption were recorded at 2- or 4-week intervals.

There was no significant difference in the pounds of feed required to produce a pound of gain to 28 weeks of age, nor in the body weights or efficiency of gain produced by the four proteins which were fed in triplicate with 16 or 17 poult in each lot. A ration in which half the supplementary vegetable protein was from cottonseed meal produced gains as satisfactorily as any of the other proteins. About 5.5 lbs. of feed were required per pound of gain.—Wash. Sta. Bull. 441.

Columbus, O.—Justice Robert R. Nevin has given the Agricultural Adjustment Administration judgment for \$125.90 against a farmer, Chris Bush, as a penalty for growing wheat in excess of his 1941 quotas.

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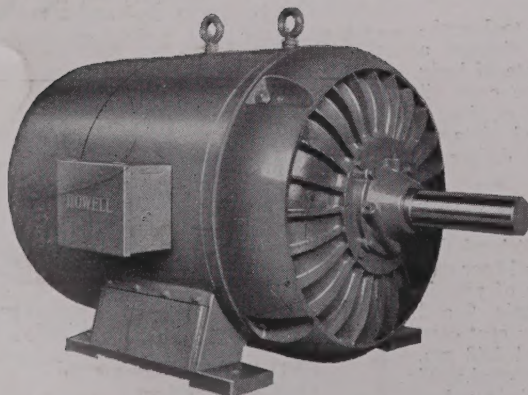
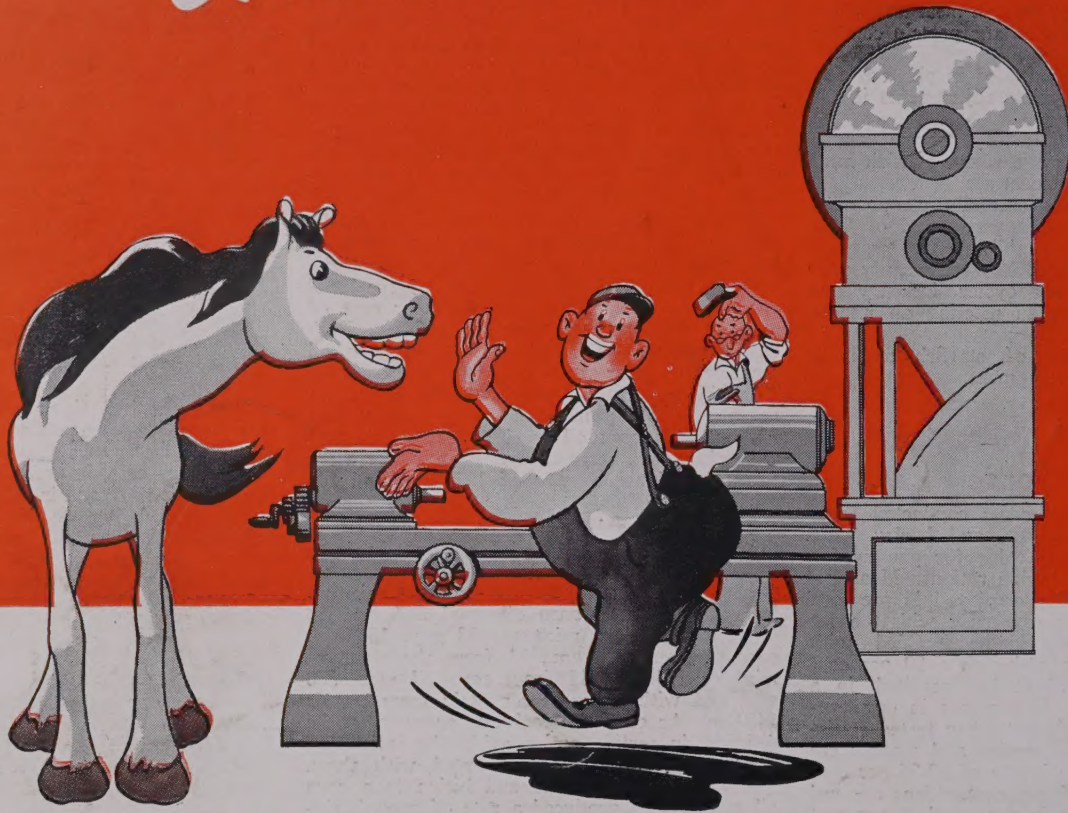
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